

No. 1586 VOL. V.

Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission
"with special marks privileges in China"

西曆年九月三十日

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1916

西曆年九月十九日第三回

10 CENTS

15,000,000 KRONER LOST IN NORWEGIAN SHIPS THIS MONTH

Christiania Reports 18 Sunk;
London Tells of Num-
erous Others

DAY'S HEAVY TOLL

Five German Submarines
Establish Blockade Of
Southern Norway

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, October 24.—Eighteen Norwegian steamers, aggregating 22,375 tons, have been sunk this month. 15,000,000 Kroner was paid in war-insurance, the premiums of which are being raised.

London, October 24.—Cables yesterday reported: The British steamers Huguenot (1,932 tons), Marchioness, Duke and Cliburn, the Norwegian steamers Athens, Dido, Fartherore, Roenneau, Raftsfjord (987 tons), Drøfn (774 tons) and Alm (7,187 tons), the Swedish steamer Alahild (177 tons), several British, Norwegian and Swedish sailing-vessels, the a.s. Helga (957 tons), a.s. Helga (1,182 tons) and a.s. Guldborg (1,559 tons), all Danish and two sailing-vessels have been sunk.

Today's cables reported: The Danish steamers Guldborg and Helga were torpedoed. The schooner Libed (174 tons, Danish) and the Swedish schooner Lekina (204 tons) have been set on fire, the Norwegian steamer Secundo sunk, the Edam (7,238 tons; Dutch) has been seized and taken to Emden and the Gunn (7,433 tons; a Norwegian sailing-ship) has been set on fire.

The last-named is one of four ships which a Norwegian steamer, which has arrived at Stavanger, saw on fire in the middle of the North Sea. All the crews have been landed.

A message from Copenhagen states that seven more Norwegian steamers and six sailing-vessels are reported to have been torpedoed.

The Norwegian Shipping Gazette says that five German submarines have established a regular blockade of the south coast of Norway.

The British steamers Cluden (3,166 tons) and W. Harkess (1,185 tons) and the Norwegian steamer Renasjell have also been sunk.

Bilbao, October 24.—The Spanish steamer Victor Chavarri has landed the crews of the British steamers Barbara (3,740 tons) and Midland (4,247 tons) and the Norwegian steamer Smedst (2,350 tons), all of which were sunk by a German submarine on the 20th. The captain of the Victor Chavarri states that the commander of the submarine ordered him to return to port, on the ground that he was carrying contraband and warned him that his vessel would be torpedoed without warning if caught again.

GERMANS WASTING GUNS ABOVE LIMIT OF SUPPLY

Shells, Too, Are Insufficient To
Meet Battle's Demand; Long-
Standing Trouble

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 23.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters states that a captured document written by the Chief of Artillery of General von Galtz's army complains of "the terrifying number" of explosions of guns, especially field-guns, which he attributes to inadequate care and unskillful handling. He adds that "if this is not changed immediately, the renewals will not be able to keep pace with the wastage and the immediate result will be an appreciable falling-off of our artillery power".

A similar order from the headquarters of the 1st Army shows that this trouble is of long standing. Another order, which deals with barrage fire, indicates that the German supply of shells is smaller than the soldiers in the front line think necessary.

Policing of Municipal Roads Is at Bottom of Tientsin Row; Situation Reported Calmer

China Demands Withdrawal of Annamite Troops, Res-
toration of Chinese; French Make Counter Proposal

(Special Cable to The China Press)

Peking, October 25.—With regard to the Laoshakai incident, China demands the withdrawal of the Annamite troops and the restoration of the Chinese police. The French Legation wants China, if allowed to have the policemen back, to first promise not to collect taxes at Laoshakai until a peaceful solution has been arrived at. The situation is calmer.

The following view of the situation in Tientsin concerning the extension of the French Concession in that town has been the object of sensational news reports that have led the public to believe that a serious clash is threatening the relations between France and China. The ultimatum of war has been spoken of but the following facts should be sufficient to calm the excited nerves of all readers.

The whole affair of the extension of the French Concession is a trivial matter of municipal policing of roads built up there by the French as both the French and International Settlements in Shanghai have done in many places. Roads were built by the French authorities in Tientsin with the consent of the local Chinese authorities. They were used for the benefit of the whole foreign and Chinese communities, were kept up at the expense of the French Concession and their police were the French Municipal Police of Tientsin.

Negotiations were pending with the Chinese authorities for many months in order to give formal recognition to a situation which was already so much in favor of the French that Chinese legal documents served on Chinese subjects were first submitted to the French Police. The French were therefore entitled to consider that the Chinese authorities would not defer a formal recognition of a *de facto* position admitted willingly by both sides.

"Instead of the speedy arrangement proposed by the French who were willing to withdraw their claim for a half of the extension, an agitation was started by enemies regarding the fact that the government

had been engaged in the collection of arms and ammunition for clandestine transmission to India, and if possible for the arming of a ship to play the part of a Far Eastern Moewe. It was added that when the Germans learned that the British Government had discovered their plots they planned to shift the center of their activity from Shanghai to Manila. Finally, however, the British Government yielded and ordered the release of the men.

Paris, October 24.—It is reported that the Anglo-French conference which met at Boulogne on the 20th decided on the collective Entente program on the eastern front. It also discussed the Greek question and adopted resolutions which will develop progressively and whereby King Constantine will realize the unity of action and energy of the Allies.

A circular was also issued yesterday morning calling for another mass meeting by Chinese in Shanghai to-day in the city.

**G.\$100,000,000 Loan
From U. S. to France**

Wall Street Reported Eagerly
Awaiting Another British
Contract

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, October 24.—France has concluded a loan for \$100,000,000, to cover exports on her account from the United States. Another British loan is eagerly awaited by Wall Street.

**Still Another Cabinet
Crisis Facing Peking**

Minister Sun's Resignation Not
Refused; Trouble Is He
Won't Offer It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, October 25.—A mandate issued last night relieved Dr. Chen Chin-tao of his duties as acting Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Vice-Minister, Hsia Yi-ting, temporarily takes charge of the Ministry.

The Peking Gazette states that, despite the optimistic reports hitherto published regarding the probability of the Sun Hung-yi case being settled by Sun Hung-yi's resignation, "we now learn that the Government is faced with an important Cabinet crisis." Sun Hung-yi is said to have refused to tender his resignation and the Premier is pressing for the former's dismissal by mandate or the acceptance of his own resignation.

The report that the President refused to accept Sun Hung-yi's resignation is not correct. The Peking Gazette is authoritatively informed that the latter never tendered his resignation.

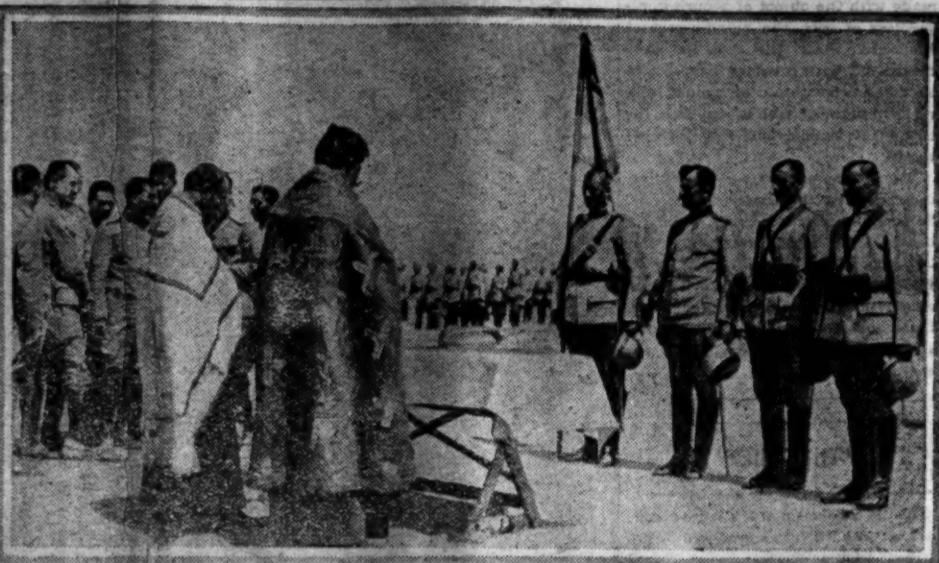
At a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives, yesterday, it was decided that the election of the Vice-President should eventuate within a week. This decision was followed by a lively dispute, a number of members endeavoring, unsuccessfully, to rule the resolution out of order.

The excitement of the Press and the public over the Laoshakai incident continues. A number of mass-meetings are being convened.

AN EXPLANATION

In yesterday's CHINA PRESS was shown a picture of some of the Annamite troops now fighting for France in the Salonica campaign. Although the caption clearly stated that the troops were from Indo-China they were referred to in one place as Chinese troops. The soldiers in the picture we are informed are Tonkin volunteers. The Chinese artisans now being sent to Marseilles from China proper are, under the agreement between the Chinese and French governments, not permitted to enter the fighting zones.

Servian Troops Still Celebrate Victory of Kossovo



The photograph shows a Servian regiment at the front, in the midst of a novel ceremony in connection with the anniversary of the now historic battle of Kossovo. In the foreground are shown several priests, the regiment's color bearer with the flag and a group of officers.

M. VENIZELOS DEMANDS BULGARS LEAVE GREECE

Sends Ultimatum for Immediate
Evacuation; Servians Ad-
vance on Whole Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 23.—The Rome correspondent of the Morning Post states that M. Venizelos has sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria, demanding the immediate evacuation of East Macedonia.

Salonica, October 24.—A Servian official communique reports: After heavy and fierce fighting in the region of the Vardar, our 1st Army advanced on the whole length of its front, taking the first Bulgarian trenches.

Paris, October 24.—It is reported that the Anglo-French conference which met at Boulogne on the 20th decided on the collective Entente program on the eastern front. It also discussed the Greek question and adopted resolutions which will develop progressively and whereby King Constantine will realize the unity of action and energy of the Allies.

British War Office Employees to Enlist

All Below 26 Years, Irrespective
Of Rank or Class, Must
Join Colors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 24.—It is understood that the War Office has decided that all officials, irrespective of their rank and class, below the age of 26, shall be forthwith released for military service.

WUSI CHURCH BURNED

(Special Correspondence of The China Press)

Wusih, Oct. 25.—The Church of the Holy Cross, completed only last May, was completely burned out last night. Fire was discovered in the vestry at 9 o'clock already well along. The small engines available in Wusih though equipped with willing crews were unable to reach the high roof and so the building went section by section.

The walls, which were massive, are standing and possibly it will not be necessary to tear them down. It is too early to state what will be necessary for restoration of the building.

Campaign Is Favoring Mr. Wilson, Declares Official Chinese Wire

(Special Cable to The China Press)

Peking, October 25.—A Chinese official wire from Washington shows that the outlook in the Presidential campaign is favorable to President Wilson. Possession prevails in the Republican headquarters as to the possible outcome.

ALL RUNNING SMOOTHLY IN BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE

Northern Branches Successfully
Meet Big Calls; Deny Sen-
sational Rumors

Information has been received here that the Northern agencies of the Banque Industrielle de Chine are running smoothly again after having paid out large sums on notes on demand. Interests antagonistic to the French banking concern are charged with having spread rumors by telegraph that the Northern branches of the Banque Industrielle de Chine had closed their doors for six weeks after having been forced to suspend payment for six weeks.

CRUISER MUNCHEN HIT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 23.—A semi-official message from Berlin states that the small cruiser Munchen (2,200 tons; 300 men; completed 1905), having been slightly damaged by a British submarine on the 19th, has returned to harbor.

2,000 Homeless Thro' W. Indies Hurricane

Twenty-One Lose Lives When
Disastrous Storm Sweeps
Over Virgin Islands

Reuter's Service

London, October 24.—Official.—A hurricane in the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, has caused 21 deaths and rendered 2,000 persons homeless. Relief measures are being taken.

PROMOTE SIR E. GEDDES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 23.—Official.—General Sir Douglas Haig has appointed Sir Eric Geddes as Inspector-General of Transportation.

MAIL NOTICES

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru Oct. 26

Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbrosk Oct. 27

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru Oct. 28

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Nov. 4

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 4

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Nov. 5

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Oct. 29

Per P. and O. s.s. Nore Oct. 30

Per M.M. s.s. Magellan Nov. 2

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of September 17

left Hongkong at 5 p.m. on Monday,

October 23, and is due in Shanghai

at 6 a.m. today, per M.M. s.s. Atlantic.

The English mail of September 21

is due at Hongkong on October 26,

and here on October 30. Left

Singapore on October 21, per P. and O. s.s. Nyanza.

The American mail is due here on

or about November 6, per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru.

The Canadian mail of October 20

is due at Yokohama on November 2,

and here on November 7. Left

Vancouver on October 20, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

General Haig reported this morn-

ing: The ground gained yesterday,

in the neighborhood of Gueudecourt

and Les Boeufs, was fully secured.

There was reciprocal intermittent

shelling during the night.

The troops which captured a

VERDUN ATTACKING FORCE IS SMASHED ITS ENTIRE LENGTH

French Break Through Every-
where, Gaining Up To
Three Kilometers

TAKE DOUAUMONT

Passing Thiaumont Work,
They Rush Haud-
mont Quarries

PRISONERS POUR IN

3,500 Counted So Far;
Booty Beyond Estimate;
Victors' Loss Small

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 24.—The official communique issued this evening reported: On the Verdun front, after an intense artillery preparation, we attacked on the right of the Meuse, at mid-day and broke through the enemy's line everywhere on a front of seven kilometers to a depth which attained the distance of three kilometers at the middle.

thousand prisoners on Saturday had only 1,200 casualties.

Germans Say Positions

Are All Shot To Pieces

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 23.—The powerful artillery duel on the northern bank of the Somme continued yesterday, with undiminished vigor. From afternoon until deep into the night the British, between Le Sars and Les Boeufs and the French adjoining, up to Rancourt, attacked with very strong forces. Our brave infantry, splendidly assisted by the artillery and flyers, repulsed all attacks in sanguinary fashion from positions which had been shot to pieces.

Only north-west of Sainly, the French entered a small trench in the first line during a night attack. South of the Somme, our advance in the morning in the northern part of Ambres Wood to the north of Chaulnes succeeded.

Last night, our defence was ordered to take up positions prepared to the east of the wooded section. This was done without being influenced by the enemy.

Near the coast, in the Somme and the Meuse sectors, the flyers were very active, 22 enemy flyers being shot down in air attacks and by defensive fire. Eleven aeroplanes are lying behind our lines.

Captain Boelcke defeated his 27th and 28th and Lieutenant Frank his 14th adversary in air engagements.

Hostile aeroplanes bombed Metz and some other towns in Lorraine. No military damage was done, but five civilians died and seven others are sick from inhaling poisonous gases, which originated from the bombs.

KING ALBERT'S ENGLISH DENTIST IS SENTENCED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 23.—Dr. Bull, an Englishman, sixty years of age, who was dentist to King Albert, has been sentenced to six years penal servitude. It is believed that he was charged with assisting British military refugees.

N. Zealand War Bill £1,000,000 Monthly

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Wellington, October 24.—Official.—The war expenditure of New Zealand now amounts to one million pounds sterling a month.

Queen Mary Appeals For More War Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 24.—Her Majesty the Queen appeals for continued support for her Needlework Guild, which, up to the present, has sent out nearly four million garments to soldiers and sailors. The Queen says that an almost unlimited number of things is needed.

DISREGARD CASUALTIES IN FIGHTING RUSSIANS

Stake Justifies Cost; Germans Intent on Capture Of Kirlibaba Heights

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, October 24.—Over twenty enemy battalions, including a whole division of Austrian troops, participated in a furious assault on Friday, in the wooded Carpathians, made with the object of securing, regardless of cost, the heights east of Kirlibaba. All the attacks were beaten off, with crushing losses. One battalion was absolutely wiped out, while another, which entered the battle 850 strong, had only 170 survivors.

The Germans are ceaselessly attacking along the Bystritsa, the only field of operations practicable for heavy and light artillery. The breaking of the Russian front in the Bystritsa Valley would bring the enemy in the rear of Klimpoling and the whole Russian left flank. The greatness of the stake explains the enemy's sacrifices.

'THE THIEF'

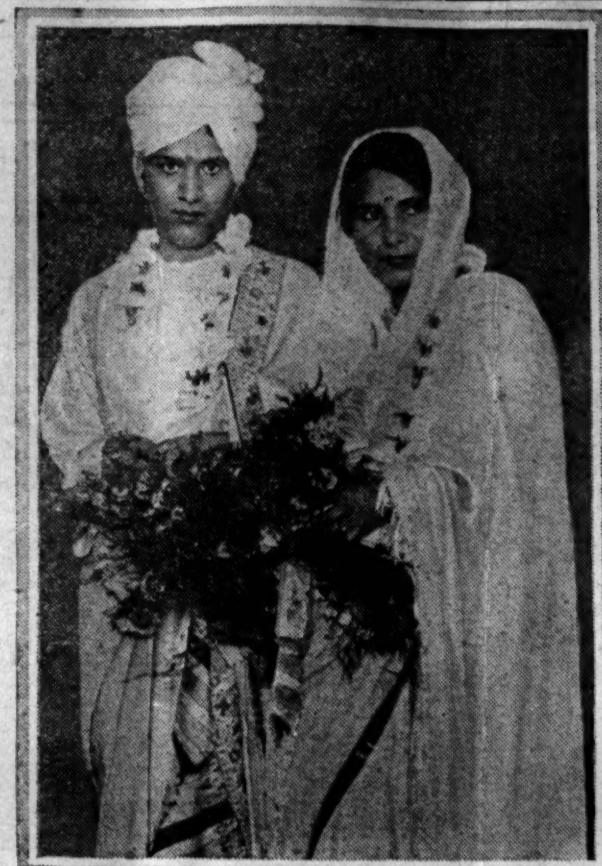
At the conclusion of the tense second act of "The Thief" as produced by the Howitt-Philips company at the Lyceum Theater last night the all-too-small audience made more of a demonstration of enthusiasm than ordinarily is possible with a full house. It got the curtain up six times before subsiding for cigarettes, soda and sweets. The play has been seen here before and this probably accounted for the anaemic box office report but all the same both the play and the players deserved better at the hands of Shanghai. Miss Godart and Mr. Howitt had the principal parts (Richard and Marsee Chelford) and their acting was of the highest standard. The character of Marsee calls for many difficult emotional scenes and Miss Godart rose to them in a way that merits very special praise. The other parts were in the good hands of Miss Fladgate and Messrs. Baverstock, Dryden and Rawdon.

Tonight: "Milestones."

JAPAN HONORS VERDUN

Tokio, October 24.—In appreciation of the bravery of the city of Verdun, the British, Russian, Italian, Belgian and other Allied Powers have presented decorations to honor that city. The Imperial House of Japan has also, at the desire of His Majesty the Emperor, decided to present that city with a sacred sword, in honor of the defense. The office of the Master of Ceremonies of the Imperial Household Department has wired to Mr. Matsui, the Japanese Ambassador to Paris, to communicate the decision to the President of the Republic of France.

Hindu Couple Wed in America By Ancient Brahmin Rites



Mr. and Mrs. Shankar M. Pagar

New York, Sept. 19.—A romance which began in faraway India has culminated in the marriage of two young members of the Hindu priestly caste, both students at Columbia University. The bride was Miss Radhabai Pawar, a Brahmin, and the bridegroom was Shankar Pagar, a Brahmin, both sent to this country by the Government of Baroda to complete their educations. The ceremony was celebrated at the Vendantia Society's meeting place.

The couple wore native bridal costumes. The bride, who is twenty-six years old, was dressed in a white silk sari, while the bridegroom, her senior by one year, wore a turban, shawl and dhoti.

It was a ceremony of love, of flowers, of incense. In all East Indian ceremonies incense is a most necessary thing, and it hung in purplish clouds over the young couple who sat while the priest, Swami Bodhalanda, read verses from the sacred books of India, the Mantras of the Vedas. Instead of the ring ceremony, the bride and bridegroom exchanged garlands of flowers.

MUNICIPAL STAFF

The following entries were made in the *Qd* book of the Municipal staff for the week ending October 21: Police Force.—3rd Class Sergeant J. G. Adams is promoted to be 2nd Class Sergeant, with effect from October 16.

Health Department.—The terms Chief Inspector and Inspector shall henceforward apply to the ranks of Inspector and Assistant Inspector respectively.

Long leave is granted to C. Houghton, Inspector in the Health Department, from January 6, 1917.

Notice has been given by Nurse Dawson that she has discarded the adopted name of Herrenberg by which she has hitherto been known.

Electricity Department.—The official title of Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge shall henceforward be Engineer-in-chief and Manager of the Electricity Department.

Voluntary War Service.—Voluntary war service under the terms of

the order published in the Gazette of October 15, 1914, shall not adversely affect the seniority of employees who may elect to rejoin the service under the terms of that order; their rank and rate of pay upon rejoining shall be accordingly.

PROXY VOTES FOR ARMY

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 24.—The Times states that the Government is considering a scheme whereby soldiers and sailors will be allowed to vote by proxy in the elections in their home constituency, possibly through their wives. A million votes are concerned.

DROP GERMAN SEAPLANE

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 24.—Official.—On the 23rd, a naval aeroplane attacked four enemy seaplanes, off Ostend, brought down one and drove off the others.

Here's Another War; Crows Losing Heavily

The crow has long been regarded as a funny bird but the wary old bird himself is also in doubt about the human species. His particular function in Nature's scheme of things has been to do away with things carried during a portion of his working day and to destroy young plant life during the remainder of his working day. The crow works every day, in season and out without a holiday, and the members of the Shanghai branch of the family are at a loss to understand why their resting hours do not bring peace, safety and contentment.

Here is the crow's plaint, for he surely is growing weary of Shanghai:

All summer long he has gone about his daily work, returning in the shades of evening for a well-earned repose. For a time he "cawed" with his mates circling about the gardens along the Bund, finally selecting the trees, flag-staffs and wires for resting places. But came a time during the summer when the nocturnal roisterers and trams and motor cars and impudent ricksha coolies disturbed his rest. Also the breeze off the Whangpoo was not conducive to comfortable night rest, so he looked about for a more protected roosting place.

The spire of the Holy Trinity Cathedral attracted him. Surely, the thick foliage of the trees in Cathedral yard, one of the sacred places of the strange human species, provided a veritable sanctuary for all good crows. For many settings of the sun everything was as it should be for a hard working crow until one night this week—Tuesday night, in fact—the quiet and peace of the night were gone. Pellets of lead were belched up into the trees and along the wires. About fifty crows fell. They did not rise again.

Last night the crows, still puzzled and wondering what it was all about, circled high over Trinity. Later than usual a few settled down into the old roosting places. But the hunting weapons of the humans belched pellets forth again and a few of the brave ones rose again.

So the crow, which is said by scientists to be one of the wisest of the bird family, has realized that he has outlived his welcome in the Settlement in Shanghai, that is, that his roosting place must not be in a public place. Perhaps he realizes why, and perhaps he doesn't, but the police have decided that he must spend his evenings in the country, and the human family has always won.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN GETS \$3,000 MONTHLY PAY

According to the Peking Gazette the President recently offered the post of High Adviser to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, on a monthly salary of three thousand dollars, but Dr. Sun refused to accept the offer. Through General Hu Han-min, the President has succeeded in inducing the Revolutionary leader to accept the post. A letter from Dr. Sun has reached Peking, accepting the offer.

Boyes, Bassett & Co.

are now displaying the largest

and finest selection of

JEWELLERY, SILVER WARE, PRINCE'S PLATE, HAND-CUT GLASS, WATCHES FOR LADIES & GENTS, LADIES' HAND-BAGS AND SUIT-CASES

direct from

MAPPIN & WEBB, LTD.

SHEFFIELD AND LONDON.

35, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Gas Engines

For All Purposes

HIGHEST grade.

Simplest design.

Easiest operated. 1

to 4-cylinder designs.

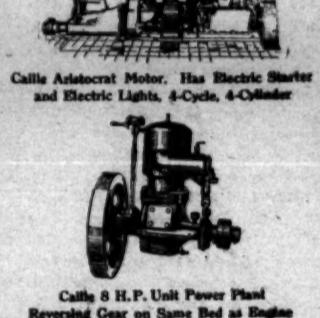
2 to 80 H.P. Standard

and heavy duty types.

When writing for catalogs, state type of engine desired and give details regarding service to be rendered.

The Callie Perfection Motor Co.

1554 Callie Street, Detroit, Michigan



Callie 8 H.P. Unit Power Plant Reversing Gear on Same Bed as Engine

For Volleyball, Tennis, Basketball, Indoor Baseball and all Sporting Supplies and Athletic Equipments

Call at the Educational Supply Department

COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD.

C453 Honan Road.

We carry in stock goods made by Wright and Ditson and William Shillock.

We manufacture all kinds of Gymnastic Apparatus.

Goods on exhibition also at

The Chinese Y. M. C. A. Book Room

120 Szechuan Road.

A Branch of Shainin's Russian Provision Store

is now open at

No. 12 NANKING ROAD

opposite Lane, Crawford's

Fine Table Butter at 90 and 95 cents per lb. Kitchen Butter at 55 and 75 cents per lb. and all sorts of Choice Delicatessen can now be obtained there.

Grounds and Building

Widler & Company

Chungking, West China

Branch Office: Kobe, Japan.

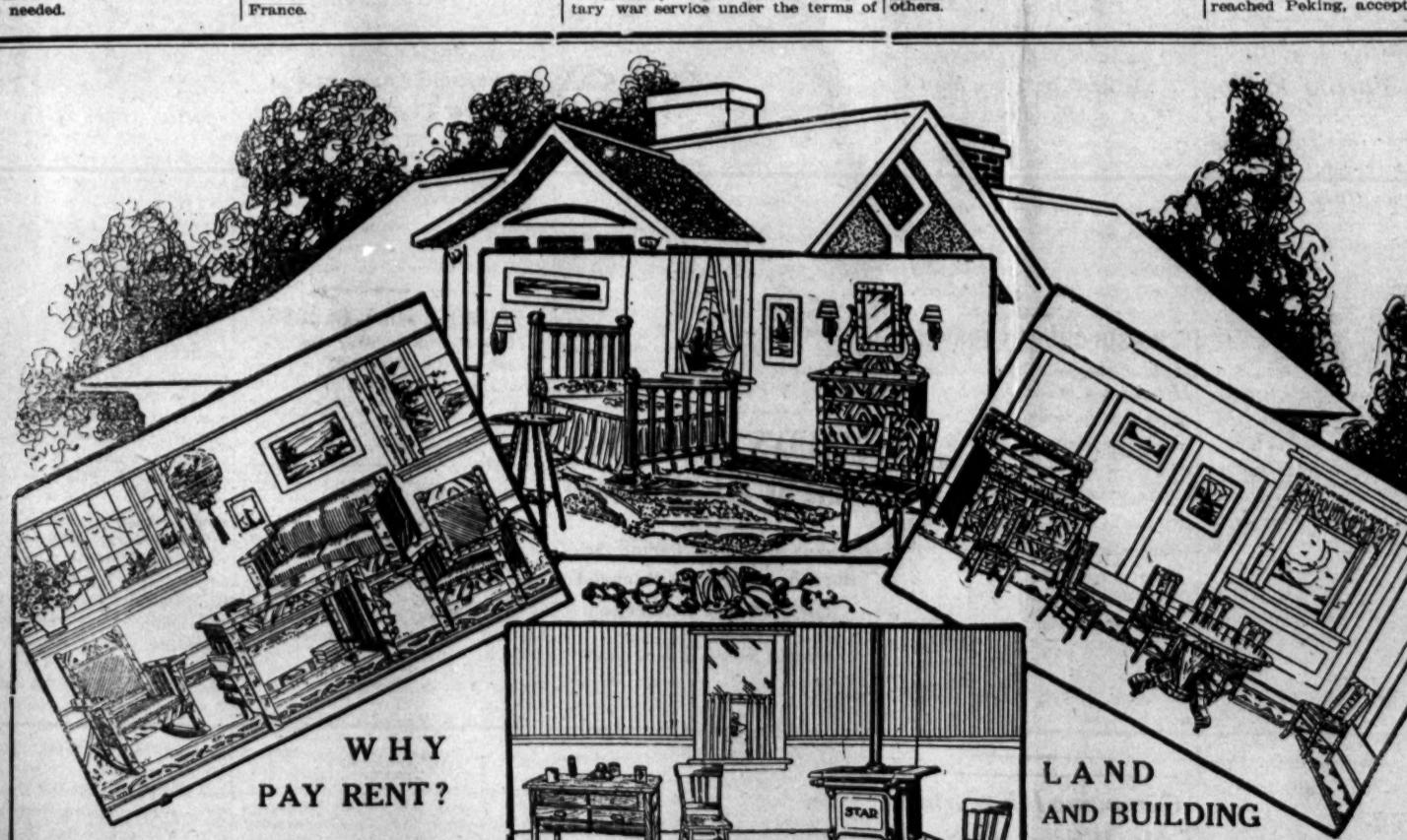
Widler & Company are here to foster closer commercial relations between British-American Manufacturers and the huge Szechuan market. They give information re Szechuan, Kweichow and Yunnan gratuitously to Merchants and Manufacturers desiring to establish business relations in these provinces.

Large Stocks of Swedish Paper.

Write for prices and particulars.

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

No. 6 Kiangse Road



Ownership of her home will afford your wife true and lasting pleasure, while you, yourself, besides saving money in rent, will have an investment which annually increases in value.

Call in and consult us.
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.
39 Nanking Road.

If you cannot afford to pay at once for both the house and lot, we can arrange for part payment by instalments, at your convenience.

LONDON EX-CLERKS ARE WARRIOR BOLD

Men from Thames-side Offices
And Warehouses Proved
Their Mettle

ENDURED ALL AND WON

Grizzled Old Colonel Cannot
Find Words to Praise Their
Valiant Deeds

By Phillip Gibbs

With the British Armies in the Field, September 22, (Despatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have written many thousand words about this war since the first shot was fired, and for fifteen months and more have been trying to picture as closely as possible the life of the British soldiers in action, but all I have written has given but a vague and far-off glimpse of the character of the sufferings and valor of the men. How is it possible to show these things truly and make readers understand something of the truth when I cannot understand myself but can only guess and grope at the qualities which make them do the things they do?

Take the last great day of battle. There were troops of many different types engaged in the fighting—Canadians, New Zealanders, Scotch, Irish, English of many counties. One would expect to find differences among these men, to find some harder than others or softer than others, battalions here and there who flinched before the storm of steel and those frightful shells which open great chasms in the earth. But on Friday the courage of all those men was of one quality, and the man who would be a liar who said that one set of men were less brave than another. Today I went among the London men and afterward among some Highlanders, who have a special place in my heart. In blood and upbringer, in physique and in temperament one could not find two bodies of men more unlike, yet they had been alike in splendid endurance under the merciless fire Friday and onward.

"I cannot understand how my boys stuck it out during the worst hours they had," said the Colonel of one of the City of London battalions. "They just had to sit in the shell craters under heavy crumps. Many men would not have gone through with it, but the London boys stayed there gamely. They are wonderful."

The Colonel himself is wonderful—an old territorial soldier, nearly 60 years of age, with white mustache and grizzled eyebrows that did not hide the bright and almost boyish light in his eyes. He used to be dyspeptic and a bundle of nerves, so he told me, and did not think he could last three months of war, but now, at the beginning of the third year of war, he led his battalion into action, went under some of the fiercest fire along the whole battle line with it, and lay side by side with his "boys," as he calls them, in a shell hole which became filled with water by violent rainstorms.

For three days and nights he lay there while the Germans were trying to shell the British to death by their 5.9's. There were London men with him and all around him in the same kind of holes, for there were no trenches there. And though the Sergeants were shaking with a kind of ague, not with cold, but after the nervous strain of enduring the incessant shock of high explosives, they carried on and told their men to carry on. Not a fellow played the coward, though all were very much afraid, as all men are in these frightful hours. Many a Clerk Now a Warrior

They had been born and bred in London; they had worn black coats and topers in the city, all the officers among them, and the men had been in warehouses and offices and shops down Thames side and away to Whitehall. They had played the gentle game of dominoes in luncheon hours over a glass of milk and a Bath bun; they had grown mustaches in suburban gardens, and their biggest adventure in life had been the Summer manuevers of the dead old "terriers."

And now they fought through German trenches and lay in shell holes, and every nerve in their brains and bodies was ravaged by the tumult of

Servians Fighting Fiercely to Regain Lost Country



The picture shows Servian gunners in new uniforms and shell proof helmets in a rocky pass near the top of a mountain picking off Bulgars in a trench 600 yards away. Note the gunner lying prone on his back to keep under cover and feed the ammunition into the machine gun.

The Servians are now gaining ground in Macedonia and are continuing their drive toward Monastir

the shell fire about them and by the wounded who lay with them.

But these Londoners, who fight on their nerves, were no less stanch than men like the Scots and North Country lads, who, as far as I can see, have no nerves at all.

There were some strange individual adventures in the midst of the general experience of rushing two lines of German trenches through a violent barrage and getting forward to the open country, where they dug themselves in among ten machine guns which they captured on their way up.

There was one handled by a German gunner who awaited his chance to sweep the ranks of the London men, but he did not get it. An officer of the London regiment, who was carrying a rifle, spotted the man and killed him with a shot before he had fired more than a few bullets. That rifle shot saved the lives of many of the British.

In the second German trench there was a sharp fight, and one single combat between one of the officers, a South African, and a lusty German who was a much bigger man. It was a bayonet duel, as two mediaeval knights might have fought in the old days with heavy swords. The British officer was already wounded twice; he had a bullet through the shoulders and a damaged jaw, but five times he pierced his enemy with the bayonet. It should have been enough, but the German still fought.

Both bayonets were dropped, and the two men closed and wrestled with each other, trying to get a grip of the throat. The German wrestler seemed to keep all his brute strength, but he was laid out by a bullet in the neck from a Sergeant of the Londoners who came to the rescue of the officer.

Afterward the man from South Africa chatted with his Colonels over the body of his antagonist as quietly and calmly as if he were in his smoking room at home, and paid no attention to his wounds, refusing to go down to a doctor, but going forward again with his men.

The General commanding these London men spoke of them today with a thrill in his voice. He had been with them and reconnoitered their ground and seen their way of fighting. When I spoke to him he had been without sleep and rest for two days and nights.

"No men could have done better," he said; "no General could wish to command braver men or better men. Their discipline is splendid; there is never any crime among them; they behave always as gentlemen should behave, and they fight with fine hearts. These London boys of mine had one of the hardest tasks on Friday, and they carried it through with a most gallant spirit."

Officer Sat Dead at Table

Another day I must write of the Highlanders whom I met today the

IMPORTANT

Star Garage Co.

PHONE WEST 197

New Series of Chandler Closed Cars
For Hire

SEVEN-SEATER

\$5.00 Per Hour

125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

Cheap Lighting

Everybody, of course, knows that electricity is the cleanest, softest and in ALL respects the best illuminant, but not everybody yet knows that

THE METAL LAMP

has cut down the cost of electric lighting to a third of its former amount, making it the CHEAPEST illuminant.

PRICE OF METAL LAMPS

16, 25, 32 and 50 c.p.	Tls. 0.50 each.
100 c.p.	1.00

Obtainable at the

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

Germans Hope by Offensive In Dobrudja to Get Relief From Pressure of Russians

Predeal, Rasova and Mejidia Captured; Nearly 7,000
Prisoners; Rumanians Retake Mount Prisacai

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 24.—A German official communiqué claims the capture of Predeal, Rasova and Mejidia, 75 officers, 6,693 men and 12 guns.

Petrograd, October 24.—An official communiqué reports: The Russian-Rumanian forces in the Dobrudja have retired to the heights north of Constanza and Mejidia, while retreating behind the Danube, to prevent the enemy securing the oil and other natural riches of the country. The attacks of the enemy at Orsova were repelled.

The fighting in the Dobrudja is of a most sanguinary and relentless description, especially where the Russian and Servian troops are pitted against the Turks and Bulgars. It seems that either side takes the offensive alternately.

The newspapers estimate that the object of the enemy in the Dobrudja is primarily demonstrative, with the intention of preventing the Russians assisting the Rumanians in Transylvania and also to relieve the pressure on the Russian south-western front, by, perhaps, causing the withdrawal of part of the Russian forces from the region of Brzezany, Sokal, Vladimirov-Volynsk and Kovel. A decisive offensive by the enemy against the forces commanded by General Russeloff is anticipated.

Bukharest, October 23.—An official communiqué, referring to the northern and north-western fronts, says: All the attempts made by the enemy to debouch from Usul Valley into Oituz and Slonic valleys were repelled, with sanguinary loss to the enemy. We repulsed very violent attacks at Predeal.

Prisacai Recaptured

We re-captured Mount Prisacai, taking some prisoners and machine guns. There have been numerous attacks and counter-attacks on our left, we were repelled.

We repelled attacks in the region of Orsova.

The enemy have occupied Constanza and our left wing, in the Dobrudja, has been obliged to retire toward Caramurash. We repulsed the enemy in Usul Valley and on the left bank of the river Art.

We attacked on the whole front at Oituz and took 300 prisoners and ten machine-guns.

The enemy are violently attacking at Predeal, Dragoslavie and in the

Jiu Valley. They made slight progress at the last named place.

London, October 24.—Reuter's Agency is informed that Rumanian circles in London have always regarded the Dobrudja as a secondary field of operations.

The situation will shortly undergo a great change for the better. The Rumanians are withdrawing behind the Danube, to prevent the enemy securing the oil and other natural riches of the country.

The capture of 6,693 prisoners reported in a German communiqué included 3,000 taken on the 20th, in the region of Rasova.

Clear Russians Entirely From Narayovka's Bank

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 24.—There was temporarily a lively fire west of Lutsk. The Russians are now completely driven from the west bank of the Narayovka.

In spite of pouring rain and completely wet soil, our allied troops indefatigably and quickly advanced in the Dobrudja, broke the isolated resistance, crossed the railway line east of Murfatlar and advanced far beyond. Constanza was captured by German-Bulgarian troops exactly eight weeks after the Rumanian declaration of war. On our left wing, we are approaching Cernavoda.

One of our naval planes landed far in the rear of the back-streaming enemy, destroyed two aeroplanes on the ground and returned unharmed.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.
Don't Poison Baby.

Forty Years Ago almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups" etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments." F. DAVIS, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine. I have in my family a son who has been suffering from a chronic disease for many years. I have tried many remedies, but none have been of any use. I have, in my own family experience, found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home." WM. J. McCANN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what stuff is put in them. But I know the formula of your Castoria and its use in proper cases. I judge it to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine." N. B. SIEER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

"Three Castles"

Cigarettes

W. D. & H. O. WILLS,
BRISTOL & LONDON.

Each 10's and 20's packet
contains a coupon; each
50's packet, 2 coupons.
100 of these coupons
can be exchanged for
a beautiful photogravure
reproduction of a famous
painting.



A list of the
paintings is
given on the
coupons.

Never Fail

W. D. & H. O. WILLS,
BRISTOL & LONDON.

To Please

News and Views in the World of Books

Villa Fought Battles On Camera Contract

The Camera Man. By Francis A. Collins. Illustrated with photographs. New York: The Century Company. \$1.30. Gold.

In a manner that fascinates, Francis A. Collins has given glimpses of the thrilling moments which are so common in the work of the man with the camera, be he "movie" operator in the trenches on the various warfronts, seated in a diving bell fathoms deep on the floor of the ocean, sailing high among the clouds in an aeroplane, or just a "plain" photographer attached to a news-paper staff.

Of all the entertaining chapters, that which gives the high lights of the "movie" operator who traveled with Villa in Mexico is, perhaps, the noteworthy, because it gives a viewpoint of the notorious bandit that is distinctly different. It is a real shock to be told that Villa sold the rights for photographing his battles to a motion picture concern for a huge sum, regulated his hours of fighting to suit the operator, admitted the man with the camera to his war councils, and, while the contract lasted, actually permitted him to choose the battlefield, and control the fire of the artillery. It seems to put the horrible revolution in the Southern Republic in the opera bouffe class.

After arousing one's interest till one wants to run out and buy a camera instantan, Mr. Collins tells the story of the discovery of photography, its development to an importance of which the man on the street little realizes, and then gives a number of most useful hints to the amateur.

No one can read "The Camera Man"—if one ignores the rather excessive use of adjectives—without becoming intensely interested. The book should have a large sale.

MRS. BELLEW

The Impossible Mrs. Bellew. By David Lisle. With frontispiece. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

The women with a past has long been a popular figure in fiction, so one is not in the least surprised to discover that the reason why beautiful Betty Bellew was called "impossible" was because she had a past—more than one, in fact. Married at 17 to Lance Bellew, a profligate of the worst kind, who made her familiar with "the sights of Paris," and boasted that he had finished her education, she presently paid him back in his own coin.

Then there was a scandal, and after that another, and thus Betty Bellew became an outcast, one spoken of with a laugh and a sneer by many of the women of that "old world without foundations," once her own, the women who had been clever enough to do as they pleased without letting their doings ever become more than an open secret. Betty, of course, was at heart far better than any of them—a fact she demonstrated by proving herself a modern "Dame aux Camélias."

But times have changed since the days of Dumas fils, and so Betty's story ends with wedding instead of with funeral beds. Only one cannot help doubting whether it was in truth the end of her troubles, marriage with an outclassed woman, however good and sweet at heart, requiring a far bigger man to make it a success than Mr. Lisle's hero either is or shows promise of ever becoming. He might defy the social ban for a time; but it seems more than probable that after a year or two he will begin to long for the world from which he has cast himself adrift. The author's theory is apparently that expressed by his American Senator Willard: "It might be better to realize that nature is very much the same in both sexes, and to give women full credit for temptations resisted."

I find it very easy to overlook a slip, even several slips, in a mere *widman*! The book is written in a jerky, disjointed style, and neither the hero nor the heroine ever impresses the reader as being a real human being. Old Dr. Holstan, however, though given to overmuch preaching, is rather attractive. Monte Carlo provides the stage setting for the story.

KUBLAI KHAN AND JAPAN

Ghenko—The Mongol Invasion Of Japan. By Nakaba Yamada. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50 Gold.

Ghenko is the name by which the Japanese call the invasion of their islands by the Mongols, which occurred between the years 1275 and 1281 A. D. The romantic story of how the people of this little kingdom defied and held at bay the great forces of Kublai Khan is charmingly told by the author of the present volume. Mr. Yamada does not write history in the dry manner of a textbook; his style is colorful, picturesque. The book overflows with patriotism, and evidently was written largely to impress upon Western readers the fact that the spirit of heroic self-sacrifice and national devotion which made Japan victorious in the wars with China and Russia are not new virtues, but have ever animated the Japanese.

The story begins with a brief sketch of the relations between Japan and Korea. The latter was for many years a vassal State to Japan, but the two nations were never friendly, and often were at war with one another. Later Japanese influence on the mainland passed into the hands of the Mongol hordes that pressed down mercilessly from the north. Kublai Khan, the great ruler of the Mongols, extended his domain over much of Europe, all of Korea and China were included in his empire. No nation seemed able to withstand his savage troops, his blood-red banner was feared from one end of the earth to the other.

From many travelers, Marco Polo among them, Kublai Khan learned of the fertile and independent island Kingdom of Japan and determined to have it under his suzerainty. First he attempted a peaceful conquest by sending an embassy to the Mikado asking him to come to Peking to pay homage to the mighty Khan. The Mikado, on the advice of his able and patriotic Minister Tokimune, refused the demand. The defiance of Japan roused the anger of Kublai. By his order a mighty armada was built and equipped by the Koreans and reinforced by Mongol troops. The armada first gave battle to the inhabitants of some small Japanese islands. The defenders, though few in number, made a stubborn resistance and suffered almost complete annihilation rather than surrender to the barbarians. When the Mongol fleet reached one of the larger islands it found the inhabitants, who had been warned by fugitives, ready to offer effective resistance. The fighting was indecisive. The Japanese, though fewer in number and less well armed and disciplined, were superior in courage and skill in individual combat. Victory was brought to the Japanese through the daring of a few officers, who, at night, brought a flaming raft into the midst of the Mongol armada, which caused the destruction by fire of a large part of the fleet.

This failure only strengthened Kublai Khan in his resolve to subjugate the Japanese. Again an embassy was sent demanding the Mikado to pay homage to the Mongol power. Before an answer had been given news came to Hojo Tokimune, the Japanese Premier, that Mongol spies were infesting the kingdom and were carrying off Japanese maidens. This so infuriated Tokimune that in answer to the demands of the Khan he beheaded his ambassadors. Kublai did not fail to accept this challenge to his power. An armada mightier than the first was despatched against Japan. The Japanese to a man rushed to arms in defense of the fatherland. A desperate but indecisive battle raged for many days. At last the elements came to

the help of Japan; a terrific storm destroyed a large part of the Mongol armada and so scattered the remaining ships that the Japanese Navy had little difficulty in gaining a complete victory.

Internal discontent and strife, which was rife in the great empire of the Mongols, diverted the attention of the Khan from Japan. Before order was restored Kublai died, and Japan was freed for all time of the Mongol peril.

Mr. Yamada's English is remarkably good, considering that he acquired his knowledge of it during the last three years. The quaintness of his verbal usage fits in admirably with the style of the narrative and adds largely to its charm. The book is rich in delightful and sometimes thrilling anecdotes of the heroic deeds of Japanese men and women and of their nobility and self-sacrifice. The chief shortcoming of the book, from the point of view of a Western reader, is that Mr. Yamada tells us very little about the customs and manner of living of the Japanese during the period of which he writes. Let us hope that he will soon favor us with a book dealing with these topics.

THE VAN HAAVENS

The Van Haavens. By C. Hilton Turvey. Illustrated by H. R. Ballinger. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.35 (gold).

Granted the sluggish temperament and the somewhat limited mental outlook with which Mr. Hilton-Turvey credits his wealthy Van Haaven family, possibly a youth of the age of Willoughby Van Haaven, heir to the immense family wealth, might be as bored as the author pictures his hero at the opening of the story. Still, it is rather hard to imagine a young man in his early twenties, possessed of health, vigor and passable good looks, facing life and the world with such utter boredom as does Willoughby Van Haaven, looking out of his window in his second term at a university. But the reader must accept that boredom as the premise of the story, which is concerned with how the youth was cured of his ennui. It makes a varied and interesting tale, with much in it that is fresh and original; in both conception and manner of telling a story, indeed, that somewhat out of the conventional lines and seems to indicate that the author greatly enjoyed the writing of it.

Young Willoughby contrives his own escape from boredom, although he does not suppose when he starts out that he is running his head into just the kind of adventures that await him. For, getting tired of being told how much he casts, he sets out secretly to earn money for himself, and a series of mischances lands him in Chicago without friends or money and only the clothes that he stands in. Not knowing how to do anything in particular, he soon descends to the companionship of tramps and goes on the road as a hobo. The first few chapters narrate with vivacity and realism the outstanding features of his experience in this life, and then an action of heroic altruism on the part of his companion, who gives his life to save Willoughby's, rouses him more deeply than anything that has ever happened to him, and he seeks work. Succeeding jobs of several kinds finally land him in a lumber camp in Canada, and most of the narrative flows from situations which develop there or grow out of the few months which he spends in the place. A charming and refined young widow is running the one hotel at the little railway station, and the author succeeds very well in making the reader realize the vitality, sparkle, and strength of character with which he wishes to invest her. Many complications of both love and business ensue, two love stories are worked out, and the heir of the Van Haavens proves, finally, the stuff of which he is made, and proves also that the weeks he spent as a knight of the road did him much good.

AT BIG LOON POST

The Girl At Big Loon Post. By George Van Schaick. Illustrated by I. D. Sisson. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.35 (gold).

Away in the far North, at a trading post, and along the ways of the wilderness, are set the scenes of Dr. Van Schaick's story of elemental passions and fears. His former novels have shown that he knows the Canadian wilderness and its people. With each one he has advanced a little further into the wilds and away from civilization. His first barely touched the fringes of the wilderness and dealt mainly with the people who knew cities better than they do the wilds. But in this new novel the action all takes place so far away from the works and thoughts and feelings of the great world that, for the people of the tale, they scarcely exist.

Except for two or three traders and a priest, the characters are all Indians and half breeds. But it is the white men, with their passions and desires and restless energies, that furnish the moving forces of the action. The assistant trader at Big Loon Post, which is many weeks travel into the wilderness by canoe and portage from the faintest trace of civilization, is a young Englishman who has been for months making his way in this new world and learning to love the freedom and beauty of the wild places. A comely young Indian woman of intelligence and character has won his heart, and the priest has married them. His superior, on a trip down the river to the supply post, opens the letters that he is asked to carry to young Loveland and, finding that the young man has inherited a large sum of money, plans to have him killed and thereafter to marry his widow, the Indian girl, and so get possession himself of the riches. With deep-laid craft he goes about the working out of his scheme, using as his instrument a deformed half-breed of great physical strength but subject to the fears and superstitions of his Indian heritage.

Dr. Van Schaick works out his plot carefully and with due regard to psychological laws. He makes out of it a tale that is always interesting and, in its dramatic moments, exciting. He is particularly happy in his depiction of the wilderness background, of which there's little set description. But he makes the reader feel it constantly, and feel it, too—a fact of not a little consequence—in its relation to the lives of his people and as it appears to them.

The wilderness in his novels is not a something to be held at arm's length and described and admired, but a something to be lived with, and also to be lived on. It is evident that he is a practiced woodman and knows how a man takes care of himself in those untried ways. Knowledge and art and honest purpose are to be seen in the simplicity of his depiction of the Indians, mostly of the Nascaapee tribe, whose unadorned characters, simple though they are, do not lack individuality. Those who care for stories of wilderness life will find the book an interesting and well-told tale, having much knowledge and appreciation, though little of the poetry and subtle charm, of the wilderness.

HERE'S A LOVABLE HERO!

The Wall Street Girl. By Frederick Orin Bartlett. Illustrated by George Ellis Wolfe. New York and Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.35 Gold net.

Seldom indeed does a book that depends almost entirely upon clever character drawing succeed in holding the reader's attention so absorbingly

as this volume from Mr. Bartlett. There is very little plot; the incidents are slight and ordinary—that is, entirely natural—and the end is never for an instant concealed, for it can work out but one way. Yet interest does not flag, and the people, just as they constantly become the objects of friendly sympathy from the beginning.

Perhaps the author has "built better than he knew" in giving us the really strikingly typical young American man, in the person of Don. So lovable, simple, and strong a character has not often been drawn in a book of this slight nature. Yet it is scarcely just to call it slight merely because it is unpretentious. The title leads one to expect something ephemeral, but the content is a piece of excellent realism, of the school of Mr. Howells. Not a word too much, not a slip in the firm, sure touch which carries us along easily through Wall Street to a pleasant corner of New England, where starts out an the author lets Don get into queer excellent personage, the aunt of the little troubles about money from his habit of not thinking of the value of dollars and cents, but he imbues him with common sense and quick perception, so that he does not need to learn the same lesson twice over. He "gets there," in the slang of the day, with the kindly help of the "Wall Street girl," and the end is reached in such a natural, inevitable way, the little tangle which a less skillful writer would have bungled is so well managed that the reader lays down the volume with a feeling of perfect satisfaction and looks about for another book from the same pen. Which is a triumph for any writer of fiction.

New England, where starts out an the author lets Don get into queer excellent personage, the aunt of the little troubles about money from his habit of not thinking of the value of dollars and cents, but he imbues him with common sense and quick perception, so that he does not need to learn the same lesson twice over. He "gets there," in the slang of the day, with the kindly help of the "Wall Street girl," and the end is reached in such a natural, inevitable way, the little tangle which a less skillful writer would have bungled is so well managed that the reader lays down the volume with a feeling of perfect satisfaction and looks about for another book from the same pen. Which is a triumph for any writer of fiction.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irrigations. These ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as they are the foreign of any irregularity of the bowels, and when they are taken with a glass of water, they are recommended, hence their enormous sale. M. Martin, Chemist, Southampton, N. H.

After the Pleasure of Buying WALK-OVER SHOES, Comes the Pleasure of Wearing Them.



There is a certain amount of real pleasure in knowing that the money you put into a pair of real shoes is well invested and there is more pleasure still in wearing shoes your friends admire.

Walk-Over Shoes are the finest of the shoemaker's craft. They set the standard for quality and style, and our method of fitting feet gets you the comfort.

Ladies, are you looking for a real up-to-the-minute line of hosiery? If so call and look over our new line of McCallina Hosiery.

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

17 Nanking Road

Catalogue and Price List upon request.

LATEST IMPROVED STEEL FIREPROOF SAFE

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE

Manufactured by

THE HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE COMPANY
the oldest and largest Safe Company in America.

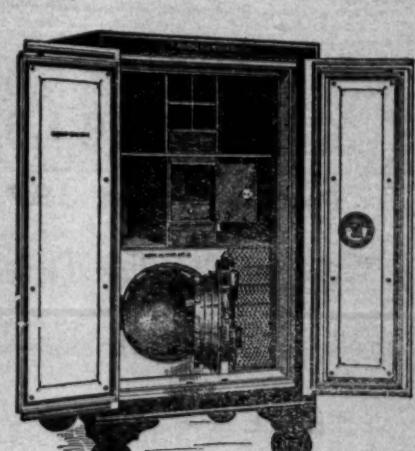
All sizes and styles in key and combination locks now on view at our Salesrooms.

Largest assortment of Safes ever seen in Shanghai.

MUSTARD and Company

22 Museum Road, Shanghai, Telephone No 5491.

Sole Agents for China.



HONAN ANTHRACITE COAL
is absolutely
SMOKELESS.
It does NOT DIRTY your rooms
with soot and dust.
Its BEAUTIFUL FIRE brings
comfort and satisfaction.
Its GREAT
DURABILITY
reduces expenses.
PHONE 1371
FU CHUNG
CORPORATION,
A 262 Szechuan Road, (rear of the Continental Hotel)

SOUTHERN METHODISTS IN ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Women's Medical School Of
Soochow Transferred Here;
Other Proceedings

Special Correspondence of The China Press
Huchow, October 23.—The 31st annual conference of the Southern Methodist Mission has just been held in the Hailou church in this city. The conference opened on Wednesday, October 18, and closed this evening with the reading of the appointments. As is customary the representatives of the Women's Council held their yearly meeting at the same time and place. While for the first time for a number of years the conference was without a bishop, the women were fortunate in having with them the two chief officers of their home society, the president, Dr. Bennett, and the secretary, Miss Head.

The conference was largely attended, there being between 60 and 70 foreigners, and about 200 delegates and representatives of the Chinese church. As an equitable division of time the men's conference was held in the forenoons, and the women's meetings in the afternoons. The evenings were devoted to general meetings, such as a Sunday School rally, memorial services, etc.

Several visitors attended the conference, among whom was Miss Goucher of the Nanking college for women in Nanking. She came to present to the mission an earnest plea that the mission would appoint a representative on the faculty of the college, and in other ways bear its share of the support of the work. Dr. Stuart of the Nanking School of Theology was also present and made strong representations in favor of the Southern Methodists contributing a new building to that institution. A man is already under appointment by the home church to represent the Southern Methodists on the faculty of this school, and is expected to arrive in China very soon. It was the sentiment of the mission in discussing the proposed new building that all obligations which had been entered into as regards this school should be fulfilled at the earliest opportunity.

The Sunday services were full of interest. A crowd of some 900 persons filled the church all day. Dr. A. P. Parker, who in the absence of the bishop had been elected president of the conference, made the principal address. At the communion service following 444 persons partook of the sacrament. In the evening Dr. Bennett and Miss Hood addressed the conference on the opportunities for women's work in the Chinese church.

The women's meetings were of especial interest inasmuch as some very radical changes in the policy of the women's work were discussed and some put under way of fulfillment. It was decided that the Laura Haygood high school for girls in Soochow should gradually be merged into a normal school, and Miss Mary L. White, for some years a teacher in the Virginia School, Huchow, was appointed principal. It was also decided that the women's medical school formerly at the Mary Black hospital, Soochow, should be transferred to Shanghai and made a union school, in which it is expected that three or four other missions will join. Many changes in the appointments of the ladies were made.

INSTRUCT OLD SCHOOL

Nanking, October 24.—The Department of the Army has by wire ordered all the provinces to select learned persons out of the army officers of the old school to be sent to the Military University, to further their learning. General Feng Kuo-chang selected several dozen in the provinces of Kiangsu and sent them to Peking on October 23.

SPECIAL FOR TODAY

"North Poles"

Just the thing for your afternoon tea.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

11 Nanking Road.

SPORTS □ Latest News of Athletic World □ GOSSIP

Gallops of The Ponies in Training for The Autumn Races

Wednesday, October 25, 1916										
	Rider	1/4 miles.	1/2 miles.	3/4 miles.	1 miles.	1 1/4 miles.	1 1/2 miles.	1 3/4 miles.	2 miles.	Last quarter.
Pony.	boy	34.1	1.07.4	1.45.4	2.18	—	—	—	—	34.1
Mersoy	boy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.1
Eurotas	boy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.1
The Raj	FV	32.3	1.04.3	1.39.3	—	—	—	—	—	34.1
Pessimist	WH	33.2	1.05.2	1.40.2	—	—	—	—	—	34.1
The Trader	boy	39	1.17.1	1.54	2.30.4	3.04.1	—	—	—	34.1
Tobie	boy	25	1.09	1.44.4	2.18.1	—	—	—	—	34.1
Rosewood	boy	36.2	1.08.1	1.41	2.14.3	—	—	—	—	34.1
Bamboo	43	1.26	—	—	2.39.2	3.15	—	—	—	34.1
Wynona	AJPH	41	1.18	1.55	2.30.2	3.02.1	—	—	—	34.1
Blazon	GW	36.2	1.12	1.46.4	2.21.2	—	—	—	—	34.1
Nyanza	boy	34.4	1.09.2	1.44.1	—	last 1/4 of 1 mile	—	—	—	34.1
The Spear	FV	37.2	1.12.4	1.49	2.20.4	—	—	—	—	34.1
Niblick	boy	31.2	1.01.4	—	—	last 1/4 of %	—	—	—	34.1
Hellepont	RMD	36.1	1.09.3	1.42.2	2.16.2	—	—	—	—	34.1
Joss Boy	SAS	39	1.17.1	1.53	2.26	3.00.3	—	—	—	34.1
Sir Lamerock	boy	39	1.14	1.46.2	2.20.3	—	—	—	—	34.1
Sir Nigel	boy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.1
Ginger	boy	28	1.15	1.49.4	2.23.3	2.56.4	—	—	—	34.1
Faked Wheel	MOS	40.2	1.14.1	1.48	2.25	2.01.1	—	—	—	34.1
Candlelight	boy	22.1	1.03	1.35	2.08	2.44.3	—	—	—	34.1
Starling	WH	35.2	1.09	1.44	2.19.4	—	—	—	—	34.1
Golden Cock	boy	28	1.10.1	1.42.2	2.16.3	—	—	—	—	34.1
Sungari	EST	37	1.14	—	2.23.2	2.59	—	—	—	34.1
Daddy Longlegs	JAH	38.2	1.16.3	1.54.2	2.29	3.01.4	—	—	—	34.1
Peanut	boy	29	1.15	1.50	2.25.4	—	—	—	—	34.1
The Spec	FV	39.2	1.15.2	1.49	2.21.3	—	—	—	—	34.1
Charlemagne	IE	41	1.18.1	1.54.1	2.26	—	—	—	—	34.1
Uganda	boy	34.3	1.10	1.46	2.17.3	2.49.3	—	—	—	34.1
Pink Dahlia	boy	—	1.09	1.41	2.18.2	2.59	—	—	—	34.1
Darjibab	boy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.1
Billie	boy	42	1.22.4	2.01.4	2.42.1	3.18.2	3.54.1	4.32	—	34.1
Mush	NWHD	35.4	1.08.3	1.41.2	2.12.3	2.31.3	—	—	—	34.1
Pingwu Chief	boy	37	1.13	1.47.3	2.20.2	2.51.4	—	—	—	34.1
Whitelight	EM	40.2	1.20	1.55	2.29	3.01.3	—	—	—	34.1
Daylight	boy	—	—	—	—	3.00.3	—	—	—	34.1
Tuki Tuki	GG	40	1.15	1.48.2	2.21	—	—	—	—	34.1
White Nile	boy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.1
Arizona	FV	38.1	1.15	1.48	—	last 1/4 of 1 mile	—	—	—	34.1
Black Diamond	JJ	41	1.22	2.01	2.37.2	3.11	—	—	—	34.1
Shorty	GW	32.2	1.07.4	1.41.3	—	—	—	—	—	34.1
Hazelnut	WH	42.3	1.20	1.54	2.26.4	—	—	—	—	34.1
Zuider Zee	boy	38	1.12.3	1.46.1	2.18.1	—	—	—	—	34.1
Ampat	JID	38.1	1.13.2	1.47.1	2.20	—	—	—	—	34.1
Chestnut Duke	AMC	33.2	1.07.2	1.44.4	—	last 1/4 of 1 mile	—	—	—	34.1
Eufus	ESBR	36	1.10	1.44.3	—	—	—	—	—	34.1
Safety Match	RMD	—	—	1.43.3	—	—	—	—	—	34.1
Giant Dahlia	boy	32.3	1.04.3	1.37.3	2.10	shoes on	—	—	—	34.1
Gros Papa	boy	36.3	1.10.2	1.42.2	2.16.2	2.53	—	—	—	34.1
Swansea	boy	35	1.08.4	1.40.4	2.18.2	—	—	—	—	34.1
Sidelight	boy	34.3	1.08.3	1.41.3	2.17.2	2.53	—	—	—	34.1
Paradox	GW	32.2	1.04.4	1.38.2	—	—	—	—	—	34.1
Surprise	boy	42	1.20	1.56.3	2.28.3	(last mile of 1 1/4 whole time 3.1)	—	—	—	34.1
Dalny Chief	FV	40.2	1.18.2	1.52.2	2.27	—	—	—	—	34.1
Dixie	JIE	35	1.08.4	1.42.1	2.15.4	—	—	—	—	34.1
Piga	RMD	36	1.10	1.43.3	2.17.1	—	—	—	—	34.1
Malcolm	boy	35	1.09.1	1.43.1	2.14.3	—	—	—	—	34.1
Kingsmead	JAH	44	1.25.2	2.04	2.41.3	3.14	last 1 1/4	—	—	34.1
Winsome Dahlia	boy	42.1	1.20	1.53.2	2.26.3	—	—	—	—	34.1
Terrot	boy	42.1	1.20	1.53.2	2.26.3	—	—	—	—	34.1
and'way	FV	42.2	1.22	1.59.1	2.33.3	—	—	—	—	34.1
Bubble	boy	40.3	1.19.1	1.56.4	2.30.4	—	—	—	—	34.1
queak	CCB	—	—	—	2.31	—	—	—	—	34.1
schkeith	RMD	36.4	1.10	1.43.2	2.16.3	—	—	—	—	34.1
Battle Dawn	NWHD	40	1.17.4	1.52.4	2.26	2.58.4	—	—	—	34.1
By Bird	VHL	—	—	—						

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Cloudy, but rather fine weather. Fresh or strong monsoon along the coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 26, 1916

The Truth in Germany

(New York Times)

DESPITE the naivete of the suggestions for ending the war made by Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe, the significance of the arguments, or rather of their publication, is not to be minimized. His idea that President Wilson can end the war by depriving the Allies of munitions, so that they cannot fight Germany any longer, ignores so many facts of so many different kinds that it need not be considered. But what can and should be considered is the fact that any man, whether a Prince or not, can publish in Germany without interference such reasons as he gives why the war should be terminated. They run counter to every theory, desire, and demand upon which Germany began and has hitherto prosecuted the war, and counter to every utterance on the subject of peace which has been made recently by any of the party leaders or Government officials. A while ago it was inconceivable that such a publication could be permitted, and even now it is difficult to understand how it was permitted.

He calls it evident that none of the belligerents can be defeated. The last utterance of the Kaiser himself on this subject was, that the enemy could and should be reduced to such "despair" that they would "sue for peace on terms honorable to Germany," and even the moderates have taken similar ground. He says it is obviously impossible for either side "to insure the fulfilment of their fantastic hopes and plans." Fantastic! How long has it been possible to use that word in describing Germany's war made for a place in the sun? It ignores, or rather dismisses contemptuously, the pretense that Germany is waging a defensive war against assailants who surprised her; for there could be nothing fantastic about the hope or plan of defending one's country. It is not to defend her soil that Germany is making war, but for quite other hopes and to carry out quite other plans; and these hopes and plans the war has proved fantastic.

When he says that the war must end either in compromise or the destruction of Europe, he is advocating the return to the status quo ante. It makes no difference whether the Prince's arguments are just, whether his fears for Europe are well founded, whether he speaks for others or for himself alone. The important thing is that at last, in Germany, some one is permitted to say publicly that Germany cannot defeat her enemies, that the objects for which she entered the war were fantastic and hopeless, and that the best she can hope for is a return to the state of things and to the map which existed before August, 1914. Such a publication in Germany, even though it should stand alone for a time, is a hopeful sign of the coming return of reason and therefore of peace.

Venizelos Rebels

(New York Times, Sept. 28)

A most unusual revolutionary movement is that at the head of which Eleutherios Venizelos has placed himself. It is not a movement to dethrone a royal house or even a King, or to substitute one form of government for another. It is a rebellion the object of which is to compel the King to obey the will of the nation, and to leave him on the throne to carry out that will as soon as he has been coerced into doing it.

It follows the course of other revolutions in purposing to form a provisional Government, but this provisional Government is to have the single object of defending Greece from invasion and protecting her interests by bringing her into the war. It is a revolution not to overthrow a King, but to induce the King to come forth as King and follow the path of duty in the protection of his subjects; so declares Venizelos. "As soon as he takes this course we all of us shall be only too glad and ready at once to follow his flag as loyal citizens led by him against our country's foe." They make war on the King that they may be able to obey him.

Late despatches say the King has agreed with his Council of Ministers on military co-operation with the Allies. But whether Venizelos and

his followers will be able to stick to their course is questionable. Revolutions are not easily bounded. They usually exceed the intentions of those who begin them. If Venizelos is able to limit the one he is beginning to the boundaries he has set for it, he will be a great statesman indeed. But, however the rebellion ends, his conscience is clear. What he says about himself is truth unquestionable. He has done everything possible to avoid taking this last step. He has offered to co-operate with any rival, to subordinate and forego his own ambitions, to retire from politics, to give up everything except the safety of his country. Few statesmen have a fairer record to show, and few revolutionists have ever been able to show such a compulsion on them to rebel. He has waited long, perhaps too long, but the delay makes perfectly clear his single-minded patriotism and sincerity; and not the least of his services is that his attitude has made plain in the minds of other nations the true soul of Greece, and has saved her from the contempt that would otherwise have been her portion. That the attitude of the world toward Greece is one of sympathy instead of scorn is due to Venizelos.

Wake Of The News

The proprietor of one of New York's leading hotels has abolished the tipping custom in his establishment. He has, in addition, raised the wages of the employees concerned, and has given notice that any of them who accept money from patrons, for services rendered in the regular course of duty, will be discharged.

There never, surely, was such boot-making in England as there has been in Northampton during the last two years. More than 100,000 pairs, so the Shoe and Leather News tells us, have gone out weekly for weeks and months from Northampton to many parts of Europe and beyond. There have been British, Servian, French, Russian and Italian boots; boots for the Belgians, the Italian Red Cross and mounted service; Highland shoes, marines for walking and service, knee and thigh boots, bluchers for Gurkhas, sandals for Indians, airmen's boots, gunpowder boots and every variety of leather goods. When the history of the war comes to be written in detail, the story of the boots of Northampton will not be the least interesting of the many that will be told.

Most people will remember the memorable story told in "Robinson Crusoe," one day, in his wanderings about the island, discovered a cave; how on going in to explore he was at once confronted by two eyes, gazing at him steadily out of the darkness; how he hastened back, procured a torch and, on re-entering the cave, discovered the owner of the eyes to be nothing more nor less than a goat. The story is recalled by the recent experience of a resident in the Thames valley, who, on two successive nights, awoke to find a large owl perched on the end of his bed, surveying him calmly out of a pair of amber eyes. Why the bird should have decided on this "side trip" is, of course, a mystery; but then so are still the ways and means and the goings and comings of most birds.

Of thirty-eight merchants of Alberta interviewed by a representative of the provincial government recently, every one was favorable to prohibition. The post-office reported new saving accounts and an increase in the volume of savings of three times those of the best month's business previously recorded. The bank managers offered similar testimony, and even the hotels, affected by the removal of the bars, confessed that business was better than they expected it would be amid the new conditions. On top of all this the butchers, bakers, grocers, and small shopkeepers generally, reported better business, and accounted for it on the simple theory that wage and salary earners were now bringing their money home for their wives to spend.

For the first time in seventy-five years, the town of Barrington, N. H., is out of debt, and the citizens of the fortunate community have been celebrating the occasion.

The establishment of a United States naval station in Fonseca Bay, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty entered into recently, it appears, between that country and Nicaragua, is not to be accomplished without protest from Salvador and Honduras, which republics allege that Nicaragua, in this transaction, threw into the bargain something that did not wholly belong to her. That the protest may not take a too serious character the Washington government has despatched two warships to Nicaraguan waters.

Incidentally, these vessels and the marines they carry will undertake to preserve order in Nicaragua on October 1, when the national election is to be held, and when it is thought that the malcontents in the country may attempt to overthrow President Diaz. All of this points directly to the possibility that, for political, economic and moral reasons, the United States may be forced to extend to the three countries named, and eventually to their immediate neighbors, the system that appears to be working satisfactorily in Santo Domingo and in Haiti.

Consul-Captain's London Chat

By Consul-Captain

Special Correspondent of The China Press

London, October 24.—Tanks!

Tanks! Tanks! Wherever one goes one hears the word for this week all London and probably half the world has been talking about the new armored cars which are doing some wonderful work out at the front.

Tommy is delighted, the half grasshopper, half caterpillar which wends the even tenor of its way across the terrible "no man's land," which loves trees—snapping them off like blades of grass—and walks through walls and over shell-holes; which seems to love basking in the hail of machine-gun bullets and prefers sitting down and thinking just at the spot where the enemy has posted a battery. This fearsome monster is after Tommy's own heart and he now laughs as he charges for the "Tank" has gone before him, blotting out anything that looks like showing keen opposition.

If half the tales our returned wounded tell are true, the Tank is a wonderful thing; it waddles along at its steady three miles an hour and the Huns find it more nerve-wracking than anything they have met; it wanders up to their trench, squats down on their specially prepared "warm corner" and proceeds to sweep them out with a regular storm of bullets. Then it wanders on.

Last night we had another Zepelin raid and today there are two less airships in the German aerial fleet. We are beginning to make a practice of retaining a Zepplin as a souvenir each visit, and if the "War Lord" keeps on sending them it will develop into a "habit." It is really wonderful with what indifference the public now treat raids and there are not a huge number now who get up from a warm bed to seek the seclusion of a cellar, as was the usual procedure in the early days.

The weights for the Cessarewitch and Cambridgeshire are out, and already one hears of "playful" doubles as the late Joe Thompson used to call them. I have for years tried to find the two winners but though I have on four occasions had both selections "placed" I have never brought off the double. Each year one hears of people who dream the double, or who for some quite outside reason back the two winners and find that for an investment of a "soy" (I beg your pardon "one pound note" now) they suddenly receive enough money to work their ruin and all their progeny after them.

The best news we have yet received during the war was Haig's report of the discovery of Von Falkenhayn's revelation of the German shortage of munitions; those of us here who in the early stages bore the brunt of trying to keep pace with the requirements of our army will know what it means and there are quite a number of men I know that owe more than one grey hair to those nerve-racking times when one worked eighteen hours out of the twenty-four and then in one's sleep dreamed of a huge monster that required feeding and which continued hungry no matter how many guns, shells, equipment or stores one fed it.

I hear that there are plenty of birds this year and now the bulk of the corn is cut some decent bags are being made, though the old time "guns" are after bigger game over in France.

Talking of bigger game reminds me of an old yarn. The company had gathered after dinner and were talking over the day's sport which had been very good, but there was one discontented voice. "Oh it's all right shooting birds," it said, "but what I want is something more exciting—more dangerous, like tigers or bears." "Well" said a quiet man who had not shot that day "come and shoot rabbits with me tomorrow; last time I was out I shot a keeper and my brother. You'll find it quite exciting and fairly dangerous."

Sporting men often smile at novels wherein it seems an every day occurrence to bag a right and left at fifty yards when shooting, and where when hunting nothing under a six-foot hedge or a five-barred gate is worth the hero's trouble to ride at. Personally I've often found a three foot six jump quite enough to give one a spill and the man that tries fancy stunts at fifty yards with a twelve bore loaded with number 8 is no sportsman but an infernal nuisance.

A Prophecy Of Prosperity

Conditioned Upon Amity and Forbearance in International

And Domestic Relationships

By Theodore L. Price

(The Outlook)

In his new book "What is Coming?" Mr. H. G. Wells declares that he is "more interested in tomorrow than he is in today" and prefacing his attempt to forecast the future with the statement that "to the prophetic mind all history is and will continue to be a prelude. The prophetic type will steadfastly refuse to see the word as a museum; it will insist that he is a stage set for a drama that perpetually begins." He adds that "it's fairly safe to assume that there will be very little new furniture on the stage of the world for some considerable time; that if there is much difference in the roads and railways and shipping it will be for the worse; that architecture, domestic equipment, and so on will be fortunate if in 1924 they stand there as they did in the Spring of 1914."

The rather gloomy view that Mr. Wells takes in his discussion of the economic future is attracting no little attention, and as the war drags its weary and desolating length along many thoughtful men with hearts made sick by the deferred hope of peace are commencing to wonder whether the world can much longer withstand the drain upon its wealth and energy that the expenditure and destruction of the struggle involve.

In an article published in The Outlook, December 23, 1914, when the whole business world was prostrate as it contemplated the immensity of the conflict just then commencing, I pointed out that the first effect would probably be an increase in commerce and industry and advance in prices, and added that "The European nations are very much in the case of a man who, having spent all his disengaged capital, proceeds to mortgage his home and squander the proceeds."

"His action," I said, "might be un-economic and immoral, but, for the time at least, it greatly increases the profits of those among whom he spends the proceeds of the mortgage, and the resurgence of his expenditures will be felt in increased activity throughout a circumference that may be greater than at first seemed possible."

Since that article was written we have had nearly two years of war. In the interval the belligerents have borrowed about fifty billion dollars and enormously increased their taxation.

We have all been surprised by the ease with which the money has been raised, and America has profited greatly by its expenditure.

It is plain, however, that Europe cannot continue to increase its debt indefinitely while it is at the same time wasting its assets by self-destruction, and it is now in order to inquire whether the homestead has been mortgaged for all that it will stand and how much of the proceeds are still unexpended.

That the mortgage is a large one none will deny, and, while it may be increased, everyone realizes that strict economy and hard work will be required to pay the interest and principal after the war is over. As Mr. Wells says, this will leave little money for new furniture, and hence he and many others indulge in gloomy generalities with regard to the future. Before accepting them let us carefully examine the facts.

Thus far the popular view as to the economic effect of the war has not been correct, and gloomy prophecy often does more harm than good because it dispirits those who must face the disasters predicted.

"When this war is over, there will be many million fewer persons in Europe competing for jobs than there were when it commenced, and there will be very many millions of dollars of wealth destroyed which will have to be replaced."

"This will mean that in Europe for several years to come the jobs will be seeking the men, rather than the men the jobs."

"Prosperity, I dare predict, will be very general."

I find myself impelled to agree with Colonel Gorgas, and it may interest those who have followed me thus far to know that when I started to write this article I was of the opposite opinion. In Wall Street, where my daylight hours are spent, the fear of European competition after the war is so general that it is infectious, and it was not until I sat down and argued it out with myself on paper that I came to take the contrary view.

There is but one contingency in sight that threatens to negative this conclusion.

It is the possibility that a wasteful trade war will follow the physical struggle which now seems drawing to an end.

The compact that the Allies made at Paris, June 17, would seem to pledge them to a permanent commercial conflict with the enemy "after the war period."

One of its provisions declares that

"The Allies decide to take the necessary steps without delay to render themselves independent of the enemy countries in so far as regards the raw materials and manufactured articles essential to the normal development of their economic activities."

The wealth or capital already destroyed or to be destroyed cannot exceed that which has been previously accumulated. There is no way in which the world collectively can mortgage its future. One person or nation may borrow from others, but

if persisted in, would undoubtedly lead Germany to prepare for another war as soon as she could recover herself, and the world would be on notice of a struggle still more exhausting than that in which Europe is at present engaged. With such a prospect before them, the people would be disheartened, and any attempt at reconstruction would probably be abandoned in the effort to escape conscription.

It seems hard to believe that England really means thus to nullify the declarations in favor of human liberty with which she entered the war, but if she does, then indeed the blessings of permanent peace will be for a long time denied us, and the recreation of the world's wealth may be delayed for a generation.

The hostility aroused by this "Convention of Paris," with its natural sequence of the "Black List" and a censorship of neutral correspondence that has latterly seemed oppressive, has already provoked a retaliatory spirit.

The riders which Congress attached to the Revenue Bill are the first expression of this spirit.

In effect they authorize the President to suspend commercial intercourse with any nation that discriminates against us or our trade.

From this it would be an easy step to a bitter economic warfare that might be fraught with the gravest consequences and would certainly disorganize business for years to come.

In the second place, they would all be acquainted with the luxury that had existed before the war and the methods followed to secure it, and their energies would be quickened on both sides of the Atlantic to use all his influence to avert it.

At present the cloud which threatens our hitherto amicable relations is no bigger than a man's hand. It will promptly disappear in the sunshine of mutual forbearance and understanding.

Nearly all the quarrels and wars with which the lives of men and the history of nations are darkened are due to the inability or unwillingness of men to see things from each other's view-point. They misunderstand, and then they quarrel.

The successive steps in the genesis of war might in fact be described by the words misunderstanding, anger, aloofness, insult, and attack. Some forty years ago Phillip Gilbert Hamerton wrote a book upon "Human Intercourse" that has become a classic.

Every Englishman and every American ought now to re-read the

chapter on the "Death of Friendship."

It concludes with these words: "There is, however, a death of friendship which is so truly sad and sorrowful as to cast its gloomy shadow on all the years that remain to us. It is when we ourselves, by some unhappy fault of temper that might have been easily avoided, have wounded the kind breast of our friend and killed the gentle sentiment that was dwelling happily therein."

"The only way to be quite sure of avoiding this great and irretrievable calamity is to remember how very delicate friendly sentiments are and how easy it is to destroy them by an inconsiderate or an ungentle word."

Solomon is reputed to have been the wisest man in the world.

There are thirty-six different passages in the Book of Proverbs that acclaim the value of "understanding." One of them reads:

"Happy is the man that findeth wisdom and the man that getteth

(Continued on Page 7)

To Parents, Educators and All Those Interested in the Welfare of Children.

MRS. BASSITY
announces a
COURSE OF LECTURES
ON

The Montessori Method of Education,
Commencing

Thursday, November 2nd, 1916,
at the MASONIC HALL, at 6 p.m.
Course Tickets \$25.

Single Lectures \$2.

Among the important topics that will be discussed, are

Physical Hygiene, Psychic Hygiene, Imagination, Moral Education, Discipline and Obedience, Attention, Will, Etc.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT

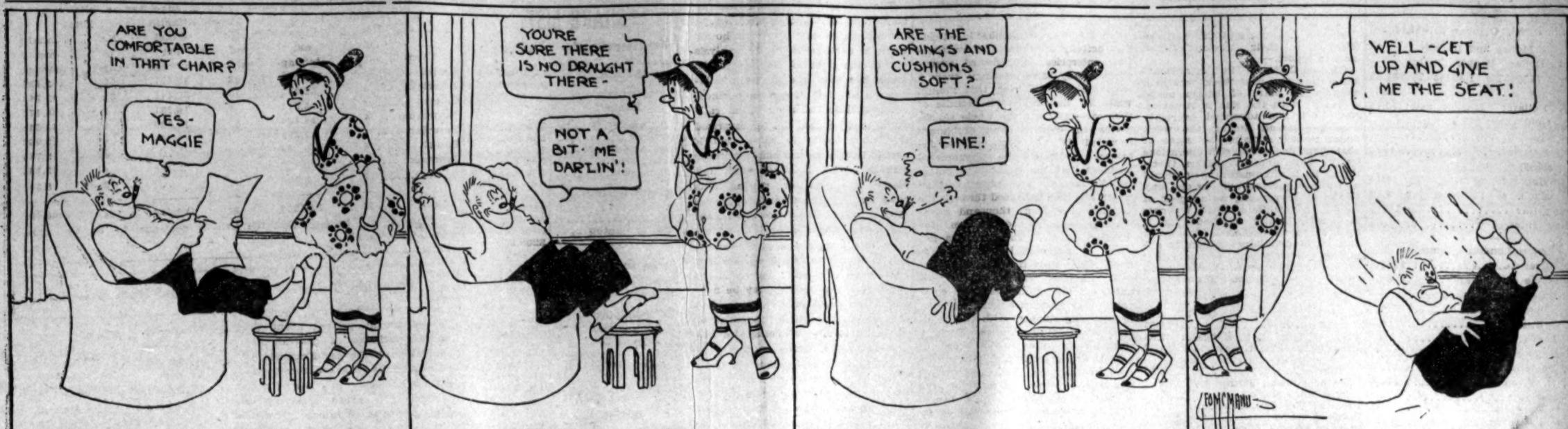
THE KALEE HOTEL.

THOS. COOK & SON

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



ALWAYS A LARGE STOCK

OF

Drawing Instruments,
Tracing Cloth, Protractors,
Engineers' Scales,
Theodolites, Levels, etc.

Repairs of Instruments a Specialty

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

The Swiss House.

Telephone 218.

1, Nanking Road.

"Falconite"

The Enamel that produces a
"Mirror-like" Surface

Falconite Enamel is representative of all that is best in modern manufacturing methods.

Colour - - - Snow White

Surface - - - Brilliant and Mirror-like

Consistency - Slightly thicker than good body
Varnish but flowing as freely and
setting with the same even
brilliance.

Falconite gives a smooth porcelain surface that allows neither dust nor dirt to accumulate—it is elastic, durable and will always remain White.

Specified by all the leading Architects

Further Particulars from:



Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI



By Garrett P. Serviss

We are beginning to get glimpses into the world of the infinitely little which startle the imagination even more than the vast spectacles of the firmament above us.

The unlocking of the atom, within the past few years, has revealed the fact that all things about us, even our very bodies, are made up of miniature solar systems, spinning so swiftly that their infinitesimal "planets" may make as many as three millions of millions of revolutions, or even more, in a single second!

No doubt you know what an atom is, but nevertheless we will define it again, according to the older ideas of science. An atom, until the recent discoveries were made, was supposed to be the smallest particle of any kind of matter that could exist. When they spoke of an atom physicists and chemists thought that they were referring to something that was no longer divisible. There could be, they believed, nothing smaller than an atom.

When they got down to that they imagined that they had got to the very bottom of things. Out of atoms, as the ultimate particles, every kind of substance was built up.

Now we know that this was all wrong. An atom is not the smallest possible thing, and instead of resembling an unbreakable, indivisible particle an atom is made up of a vast number of things so much smaller than itself that, in comparison with the whole atom, they have been likened to the sun and planets in comparison with the whole solar system.

The name corpuscle has been given to these infinitesimal particles which constitute an atom, and it has been found that an atom of hydrogen probably contains a thousand corpuscles; an atom of oxygen, 16,000; an atom of iron, 55,800; an atom of gold, 197,200; an atom of mercury, 200,000, and an atom of radium, 225,000. This is sufficiently marvellous in itself, but it is by no means the whole story.

Amazing motions are continually taking place in the atom. Its corpuscles are in constant revolution like the planets going round the sun. But they travel, in some cases, 100,000 miles in a second! In some substances, like iodium, a certain disorder arrives in the revolutions. Owing to the escape of energy the velocities are disturbed, and certain corpuscles fly away with a speed of 20,000 miles per second! It is as if the solar system should suddenly reach a critical stage and go to pieces, the earth and other planets shooting away into space.

Now, atoms, with their corpuscles, combine into larger (but still invisibly small) particles, called molecules, and in these also revolutions take place. The atoms in a molecule revolve around other atoms. They do not travel as swiftly as the corpuscles in the atom, and yet it has been shown that in a drop of water the hydrogen atoms, which are the lightest, may revolve round the oxygen molecules so fast that they make 3,000,000,000,000 revolutions in a second! This is the same number we have referred to above.

Imagine one of those revolving atoms to represent the earth, and call its period of revolution an "atomic year," thus comparing it with the revolution of the earth around the sun, and then go a step farther, and imagine infinitesimal beings inhabiting that atom. If their lives lasted the same number of atomic years that our lives last of our years, at least

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Each Atom a Universe, and Perhaps Inhabited, Says Garrett P. Serviss

The name corpuscle has been given to these infinitesimal particles which constitute an atom, and it has been found that an atom of hydrogen probably contains a thousand corpuscles; an atom of oxygen, 16,000; an atom of iron, 55,800; an atom of gold, 197,200; an atom of mercury, 200,000, and an atom of radium, 225,000. This is sufficiently marvellous in itself, but it is by no means the whole story.

FIFTY THOUSAND MILLION GENERATIONS OF THOSE CREATURES WOULD PASS IN A SINGLE SECOND OF OUR TIME!

A similar comparison was made by Dr. Johnstone Stoney many years before the discovery of the real constitution of the atom. At that time he took the velocity of the vibrations of light as a basis for his calculation, and he said: "The motions of light bear the same relation to one second of time that the motions of our limbs bear to a period of 30,000,000 years.

If there were sentient beings with bodies which move as deftly as this ether, and with thoughts and perceptions as quick as their bodies are active, there would be sufficient time for them, within a small fragment of one second, to live the lives of all the generations of men that have dwelt upon this earth, thinking all their thoughts and doing all their acts."

A Prophecy
Of Prosperity

(Continued from Page 6)

understanding, for the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold."

Another says: "With all thy getting, get understanding."

Solomon evidently appreciated the relation between "getting" and "understanding," and if he were alive today he would probably tell us that a continuance of our present prosperity depends upon our understanding of our friends across the sea and their understanding of us; upon our appreciation of the strain that they are under and their appreciation of our rights as neutrals.

If misunderstanding upon these points can be avoided, there is nothing in our external relationships that seems likely to deprive us from a share in the glory and profit of the great work of reconstruction that must certainly follow the war.

But it is not alone in our external relationships that we must avoid misunderstanding if our productive energy is to find its fullest employment and reward.

Of late there has been a noticeable tendency toward a widening of the unnecessary gulf between labor and capital.

Rightly or wrongly, the questions at issue have projected themselves into the Presidential campaign and are discussed with deplorable bitterness.

Dishonorable motives are ascribed to both candidates. Offensive things are said to or about their adherents, and an intolerance of partisan feeling is shown that suggests a class war rather than a political debate on a purely economic question.

This question relates to the division of profits between those who work and those who own the tools, shops, and mechanism of industry.

The latter class have prospered greatly of late. The workers have demanded an increase in wages as their share of that prosperity. They have said that they would stop work if their demands were not granted. Would we not all act in the same

intoxication of anger is most exhausting and frequently followed by great weakness and prostration. Some of us can confirm this from our own experience.

Prosperity is both a form and a product of happiness. We shall not promote it, and we may destroy it if in this country we permit any serious misunderstanding to grow between those who pay wages and those who receive them. It can easily be averted by a mental transposition of the respective viewpoints. In this we can all of us acquire facility with practice.

Just arrived from America.

ZELLDO

MARVELLOUS PSYCHIC CLAIRVOYANT AND MIND-READER.

This marvellous man has surprised the world with his powers of telling the Past, Present and Future, which to him are like an open book. No secret is too deep for him to find out, simply by means of taking hold of the hand. He locates all persons and gives good and honest advice. If you meet this gifted man once, you will want to meet him often, as he has been all over the world, and guarantees entire satisfaction in every detail. He gives advice on Love, Marriage, Divorce and Speculation. His charges are within the reach of all.

Consult ZELLDO, the Man of Mystery, Savoy Hotel, Room 25: Hours 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.



Dr. John Goddard

Optician

Refraction
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses
in
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.

86, Nanking Road

GAS RADIATORS

FOR
Bathrooms,
Halls,
Landings.

Dining Rooms,
Drawing Rooms,
Offices.

HIRE: 50 cents per month.

Small charge for removal
SHANGHAI GAS CO.

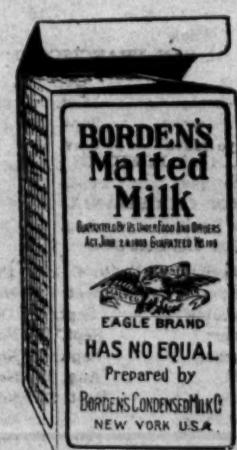
Showroom,
29 Nanking Road

Offices,
5 Thibet Road.

BORDEN'S MALTED MILK is a complete food, not a milk modifier

It can't sour; no germs can touch it.

In Borden's Malted Milk you get milk from healthy cows, purified, free from germs; the calf needs are modified—the baby needs are added. Reduced to a powder, it comes to you in an air-tight bottle, no hand has touched it. It is a complete food, so you add only water and boil one minute, and you can know that you are giving your baby the food his little body needs.



Connell Bros. Company

AGENTS FOR CHINA.

INTERNATIONAL
CLEANING AND
DYING WORKS
F 126 BUBBLING
WELL ROAD

976

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 25, 1916.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 74 1/2 = Tls. 1.33 @ 73 = \$1.82
Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.75
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch... —
Bar Silver —
Copper Cash 1826
Sovereigns: Buying rate, @ 3 1/4 = Tls. 6.44
Exch. @ 72—Mex. \$ 8.82
Peking Bar Tls. 340 1/2
Native Interest08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 32 1/4 d.
Bank rate of discount 6%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m.s. %
4 m.s. %
6 m.s. %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s. —
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.80
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 476 1/2
Consols 2 —
Exchange Closing Quotations
London T.T. 3 1/4
London Demand 3 1/4
India T.T. 250 1/2
Paris T.T. 431
Paris Demand 451 1/2
New York T.T. 75 1/2
New York Demand 74
Hongkong T.T. 71 1/2
Japan T.T. 60 1/2
Batavia T.T. 177 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

London 4 m.s. Cds. 3 2/4
London 4 m.s. Dcys. 3 2/4
London 6 m.s. Cds. 3 2/4
London 6 m.s. Dcys. 3 2/4
Paris 4 m.s. 446
New York 4 m.s. 75 1/2
CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-
CHANGE FOR OCTOBER
11 = HK. Tls. 5.77
HK. Tls. 1 = Francs 4.88
" " 1 = Marks 3.95
Gold \$1 = HK. Tls. 1.71
HK. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.62
" " 1 = Rupees 2.60
" " 1 = Roubles 2.66
" " 1 = Mex. \$1.60
" Nominal.

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—

Chinese Cotton.—The Cotton market during the past week was in a considerable state of excitement in sympathy with the rise in America. New York has advanced over 1 1/4 cent per pound during the week under review showing no signs of abatement in the feverish operations by the bulls and speculators there. Under such circumstances it would be futile to give an opinion one way or the other pending adjustment of values, meanwhile as small business is passing locally at about Tls. 1. to 2, higher than those of last week and while merchants generally are not very keen sellers, any lots that are being placed on the market seem to find ready buyers. Tons of the Market, Strong.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F.
Brown 16.05
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal 7.65
Price of Mid-Americans 10.76
Price of Mid-American last reported 10.57
Tons of market, Firm.

New York Market:—
Price of Mid-American Jan. 19.53
Price of Mid-American March 19.64
Tons of market, Firm.

London T.T. 3 1/4
London Demand 3 1/4
India T.T. 250 1/2
Paris T.T. 431
Paris Demand 451 1/2
New York T.T. 75 1/2
New York Demand 74
Hongkong T.T. 71 1/2
Japan T.T. 60 1/2
Batavia T.T. 177 1/2

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, October 24.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:—
Spot: 2s. 4 1/4 d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 5d. buyer.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, October 23:—
Spot: 2s. 4 1/4 d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 5d. sellers.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Megas Kimmel and Co. London:—

Spot price standard quality ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 4 1/4 d.

Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 4 1/4 d.

Market steady, tendency quiet.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service
London, October 24.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were as follows:—
Consols 2 1/2% for account: f 56 1/2 Cheques on London at Paris. Frs. 27.80
T.T. on London at New York. Tls. 4.77 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/4 d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount 6%
Market rate of Discount 5%
Cotton: Egyptian F. G. F. 17.40d.
Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal 8.00d.
Cotton: Mid-American Spot 11.3d.
Plantation Rubber November 2s. 5d. paid.

Bales
Deliveries China Silk 145
Deliveries Canton Silk 60
Deliveries Japan Silk 89
Tone of Tea Market, Quiet.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

101 Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31 1/2 Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31, 1915, when the total Assets stood at

more than

91 Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, October 24.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—
f. s.d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. 124 0 0
American Electrolytic Copper per f. o. b. 145 10 0
Lead L. B. C. I. f. per ton. Nominal. 30 0 0
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. 30 0 0
Quicksilver Second hand. 17 15 0
Tinplate i. c. w. per case. Nominal. 0 31 0
Muntz Metal London or Liverpool 16d.
Standard Tin (Cast) 179 15 0
Standard Tin (3 months) 181 0 0
Solder (ordy. soft) f. o. b. 52 10 0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauze 26 5 0

BICKERTON'S PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
188 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

U. S. Business Outlook

ing and by other signs of genuine trade revival.

The struggle of certain railway employees for higher wages, that is for ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, is perhaps in its last analysis one of the signs of prosperity. So much has been said of large earnings on the part of certain business enterprises and of many of our railroads that we need not be surprised that labor begins to think that it should have a greater share in these returns. The railroads did not blame the men for raising this question. The managers' reply was substantially: "We are sure that the roads cannot afford to undertake this increased expense, which will amount to some \$50,000,000 per annum or a small percentage of our employees, but we may be mistaken, and stand quite ready to have the matter impartially investigated and arbitrated." We must be impressed by the justice of this position. In the development of civilized business, it is to be recognized that the tendency must be to give labor its fair share of the results. What this fair share is cannot, in the nature of the case, be determined by vociferous assertions or either side; it is a matter for investigation and study by impartial minds. A strike settles nothing. It may indicate which side is, for the moment, strategically the more powerful but it does not decide any question of right and justice, and the same may be said of an Act of Congress aiming to force a decision upon the parties. However, the movement for a just division of the fruits of industry cannot be ignored and should be considered carefully by all parties at interest. It is larger and stronger than any man, or set of men.

Politics and Business
The Presidential campaign thus far has not had important influence upon business conditions. It is probable, however, that more will be heard of politics during the remaining weeks of the campaign and study by impartial minds. The campaign this year has been a dignified one, but because of the utterly abnormal conditions which have prevailed here and abroad, the public has given little heed to political discussions. There is no "empty dinner pall" in this campaign for, because of the immense volume of war orders, labor is well employed everywhere. At some industrial centers there exists such a shortage of skilled workers as to advance wages to about the highest level ever known. Some large plants are still working their forces in eight-hour shifts, while others are so busy with foreign contracts, as to insure for them a large business for months to come.

The buying power of the agricultural sections has not been seriously affected by the decline in crop prospects. This is because the farmers generally are well to do in consequence of the bountiful harvests of last year and the year before. The shortage in the wheat crop will be partially offset, so far as the money return is concerned, by advance in price. The shortage in the corn crop probably means still higher prices for meat. So far as the costs of living are concerned, there is little prospect that these can be materially reduced for months to come. Food prices in general are said to be at virtually the highest level for half a century. The advances here of course are insignificant compared with the advances in the war area, where the population is enduring great hardships. The best news that could come to the world at this time would be the announcement of peace negotiations.

American Gold Holdings
No market probably ever financed the flotation of a huge loan with greater ease than was shown last month during the successful sale of the \$250,000,000 British government, two years 5 per cent note sale in New York. There was no money market response whatever, although some large credit operations for foreign governments were negotiated to about the same time. This unusual strength was largely accounted for, however, by the fact that Europe, since the beginning of the war, has sent to the United States an amount of gold which would be more than adequate, as a basis of bank credit, to carry double the volume of war loans thus far placed in the United States. This country with a population of 100,000,000 people holds one-third of the world's monetary stock of gold and these record accumulations were being enlarged from day to day. The situation is most extraordinary and suggests that after the war is over there will be an interesting readjustment of gold holdings among the nations, which will call upon this nation for a considerable part of its new surplus. There has been some enlargement in the mercantile demand for money and increased inquiry from borrowers in the agricultural districts. Legitimate borrowers have been offered all necessary accommodations, and rates remain easy.

The output of new securities for the first eight months of the year reflects the astonishing increase in business. Taking both the industrial and railroad companies, the total financing announced up to September 1 last reached \$1,615,000,000 as compared with \$900,000,000 during the same months of 1915. For the past three months this output of new securities is just about double month by month, the corresponding period in 1915, due largely to the financing of motor stocks.

Further reduction in the yields shown by the government's September crop report shows that this country will have very little wheat to export. Should we continue to export about 10,000,000 bushels a month, we must sacrifice by the end of the season a prediction similar to that encountered in 1909 when it was discovered that we had over-exported the staple.

The railroads continue to show extraordinary earnings. Returns just compiled for the first six months of 1916 exhibit a gain of 42 per cent in total earnings for all roads. This indicates that the roads are earning more money, both actually and relatively, than ever before. In investment buying of high grade bonds has been strengthened by this show-

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK QUOTATIONS
CLOSING

Banks

H. K. and S. B. \$730 B.
Chartered 250 10s.
Russia-Asian 15 25s.
Cathay, ordy. 370 B.
Cathay, pref. 5 1/2 s.

Marine Insurances

Canton \$400 B.
North China 100 B.
Union of Canton 900 B.
Yangtze 3260 B.

Fire Insurances

China Fire \$154 B.
Hongkong Fire 287 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref. Tls. 125
Indo-China Def. 112 1/2 B.
"Shell" 18 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug Tls. 50 B.
Shanghai Tug Tls. 23 B.
Kochien

Mining

Kaiping Tls. 10 1/2
Oriental Cons. 298 3d.
Philippine Tls. 1 1/2 s.
Raub 2 1/2 s.

Docks

Hongkong Dock Tls. 132 B.
Shanghai Dock 92 B.
New Eng. Works Tls. 12 B.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf Tls. 82
Hongkong Wharf 83 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land Tls. 92
China Land Tls. 91 1/2 N.
Shanghai Land Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Weihaiwei Land Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Central Stores Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (ord.) Tls. 52 B.
China Realty (pref.) Tls. 101

Cotton Mills

E.wo Pref. Tls. 164 1/2 B.
E.wo Pref. Tls. 105
International Tls. 87 1/2 B.
International Pref. Tls. 73
"sou-kung-mow" Tls. 78 B.
"rient" Tls. 44 B.
"hanghai Cotton" Tls. 118 B.
"Kung Yik" Tls. 6 1/2 B.
"hangtzeppo" Tls. 101

Industrial

Anglo-German Bry. 805 N.
Butler Tile Tls. 22 N.
China Sugar Tls. 129 S.
Green Island Tls. 10.20 Ss.
Langkawi Tls. 24 Ss.
Major Bros. Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 167 1/2 S.

Scores

Hall and Holtz Tls. 16 1/2
Llewellyn 360 Ss.
Lane-Crawford 95.
Mountie 335.
Watson Tls. 7 B.
Wicks Tls. 18 B.

Rubbers (Local)

Alma Tls. 14 B.
Amherst Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java Tls. 12 B.
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6.50 B.
Ayer Tawah Tls. 46.
Batu Anam 1915 Tls. 1.80 S.
Bukit Toh Alang Tls. 51 1/2 B.
Buti Tls. 1.70 B.
Chamor United Tls. 1.90 B.
Chempedak Tls. 17.
Ceng Tls. 3.80 Ss.
Consolidated Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Dominion Tls. 22 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpang Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated Tls. 22 1/2 B.
Kamunting Tls. 81.
Kapala Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang Tls. 30 1/2 B.
Karan Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroem Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Kroewok Java Tls. 22 1/2 B.
Padang Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian Tls. 12.
Pernata Tls. 5%
Rephah Tls. 1.65 1/2 B.
Samazaras Tls. 1.17 1/2 B.
Sekee Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Semambu Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Shanghai Klebang Tls. 18 1/2 S.
Shanghai Malay Tls. 9.
Shai Malay-Pref. Tls. 12 B.
Shanghai Pahang Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungala Tls. 1.70 R.
Tung Duri Tls. 12.
Tua

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1858.

Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Reserve Liability of Share-holders £1,200,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Gosschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (F.M.S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower)

Haiphong New York (Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Successors et Agencies:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtsu Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Toulou

Haiphong Papeete Tientsin

Hankou Phnom-Penh Yokohama

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities, and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,

Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,

Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS and MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business undertaken.

W. A. HOHN,

Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. £15,000,000

Silver £15,000,000

£35,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Iloho Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Saigon

Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco

Canton London Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Foochow Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Manila Tientsin

Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtao

New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,735,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hailan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-Hong Kong) Tsingtao Vladivostock

Chentou Nikolayevsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) & A

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SWISS DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZIBRSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION.

Manager.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshin London Port Arthur

Bombay Liaooyang S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Singapore

Chanchun Lyons Sydney

Dalny Mukden Siam

Hankow Nagasaki Tieling

Harbin Newchwang Tientsin

Hongkong New York Tokio

Honolulu Osaka Tsingtao

Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest on Tael current accounts 3%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Interest on Tael current accounts 3%.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits

FIND GERMAN GUNNERS CHAINED TO WEAPONS

Canadians' Chronicler Tells Of The Great Somme Drive With the Tanks

Ottawa, September 22.—Tribute to the fighting qualities of "his Majesty's land ship *Creme de Menthe*," is given by the press representative at Canadian Corps Headquarters in an account received today of the part played by the Dominion's troops in the offensive of September 15. The assertion is made in the report that German machine gunners were found chained and padlocked to their guns.

"The morning of September 15 dawned bright and clear," says the message from the front. "There was a frosty nip to the air. Suddenly our massed artillery burst into a frenzy of activity. Shells of every caliber were hurled over the heads of the waiting infantry.

"Shortly after 6 o'clock our battalions began their attack. In successive waves our infantrymen moved forward, climbing over the shell-torn ground and leaping the battered trenches. Among them burst the enemy shells. The noise was terrific. Machine gun and rifle fire poured into them. Steadily they mounted the last ridge, saw Martinpulch on their right and looked over to the brick ruins and white chalk mounds of the sugar refinery and the trenches to the right and left, which were their objective.

"No sooner were the first lines of German trenches secured than the assaulting waves pressed onward. In their midst, moving ponderously, but steadily, came several of the new armored cars. His Majesty's land ship *Creme de Menthe* led the way and the effect was electrical. In vain the Germans raised a storm of bullets against the invulnerable cars; they were powerless to stop the advance.

"Although our infantry were the first to reach the sugar refinery, the cars assisted materially in silencing the German machine guns and enabling the enemy trenches and the deep, strongly protected dugouts of the sugar refinery. Ten officers, including a battalion commander, were made prisoners. At the same time the trenches on either flank, known to us as the 'candy' trench and the 'sugar' trench, were stormed and captured.

"So successful was this attack that the corps commander, Sir Julian Byng, decided to strike another immediate blow. He ordered that the village of Courcelle, together with a line of German trenches between Mouquet Farm and the north-western edge of the village, should be attacked. By 6 o'clock in the evening all preparations were completed and the new attack was launched. The objective was a difficult one, including a large and strongly fortified village on the right.

"A famous French-Canadian battalion, having as its objective the larger part of Courcelle, behaved with the greatest skill and gallantry. On their left a Halifax battalion cooperated brilliantly in the capture of the rest of the village. A Canadian light infantry battalion, together with a Montreal battalion, at the same time captured the line of trenches from the west and established a strong position.

"Thus, within a little more than twelve hours, the Canadians had captured the whole of the German defensive positions on a wide front to a depth of 1,000 to 2,000 yards. This was accomplished in the face of desperate and determined resistance in which the Germans fought with the courage of despair.

"It is an authentic fact that German machine gunners were found chained and padlocked to their guns."

She Typed Her Own Marriage Contract



MISS PAULINE CAHN

New York, September 15.—Miss Pauline Cahn remembered the example set by her friend and collegemate, Miss Frieda Kirchwey, and economized on the ceremony which made her the wife of Arthur S. Levy by dispensing with the services of either minister or justice of the peace.

The ceremony was purely cooperative. Mr. Levy, who is a lawyer, sat down and dictated a contract. Miss Cahn pounded it out on a typewriter. Then they hummed "Loebengrin" all the way downtown on the subway, and signed the document before Justice Lehman of the Supreme Court.

This makes the fifth contract marriage entered into by graduates of Barnard College. Contract marriages are not frequent in the United States, although they are as binding in law as a religious ceremony. In Europe they have been customary for many years.

Mr. Levy said: "We thought we ought to marry ourselves instead of having someone else marry us. I am surprised that more young people do not adopt the same method which the State provides for. It is as simple and as solemn as the usual marriage rites."

Sturkh's Murder Due To His Opposition To Parliamentary Govt.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, October 18.—President Wilson tilts at the Republicans, saying they wish to use the army and navy in the interests of capital in Mexico.

Doctors' Awful Tale Of Filthy Conditions In Gardelegen Camp

Germans Hold 11,000 in Disease Infested Area; American Visitors Fooled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 24.—A Government committee has collected from three medical men, who were there, shocking evidence concerning the outbreak of typhus which occurred last year at Gardelegen, in Saxony. 11,000 prisoners, including 230 Britishers, were herded in a small camp and lived, fed and slept in small huts, on filthy palliasses, without tables or stools.

The air was foetid. All the prisoners were half-starved and half-clothed, anaemic and emaciated and many died.

The British and French partly subsisted on parcels from home, while the less fortunate Russians daily scavenged for potato-peel.

The sanitary conditions were indescribable. The emptying was done with buckets. This task was specially allotted to the British till they were so much reduced by sickness that they could no longer perform it.

Everyone was covered with lice and the prisoners manifested utter misery and desolation, owing to the most brutal terrorism, bullying, kicking and hitting by the German officers.

Then typhus broke out, whereupon every single German bolted, deliberately abandoning their helpless charges, but the latter rejoiced to be rid of them. The Germans stationed sentries outside the camp, with orders to shoot down anybody attempting to leave it.

Sixteen medical prisoners of various nationalities, of whom twelve eventually went down with typhus, two of them dying, were brought to the camp. They found its condition appalling.

There were no nursing appliances whatsoever, a few small packets of drugs, no milk or soap and no suitable food, while there were 2,000 cases of typhus, with a mortality of fifteen per cent. The doctors were summoned by the following officers were elected:

President, Mr. L. E. Canning.

Vice-Presidents, Dr. W. H. Lacy and Mr. W. R. Kahler.

Committee: Messrs. P. B. Anderson, W. M. Cameroy, J. J. Evans, L. Kershaw and N. A. Vilouski.

The call for the meeting was issued after 113 total abstainers in Shanghai had signed the roll as being in sympathy with the movement to curtail the sale of intoxicating drinks, looking toward its final prohibition.

The senior British medical officer pays a tribute to the splendid devotion of some French priests and the British and other orderlies.

£250,000 from Ontario Is Sent to Red Cross

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 23.—Ontario given £250,000 to the Red Cross Society.

ABYSSINIA FIGHTING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, October 23.—The forces of the Negus Ras Mikhael, who is the father of the deposed Emperor of Abyssinia, Lij Iyasus, invaded Ankober, eighty miles north-east of Addis Ababa, on the 17th. Fighting continues.

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

For Sale: Flower and Vegetable

SEEDS

Bulbs: Hyacinths

Tulips

Daffodils

Freesias, etc.

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

For Sale: Flower and Vegetable

SEEDS

Bulbs: Hyacinths

Tulips

Daffodils

Freesias, etc.

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

For Sale: Flower and Vegetable

SEEDS

Bulbs: Hyacinths

Tulips

Daffodils

Freesias, etc.

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

For Sale: Flower and Vegetable

SEEDS

Bulbs: Hyacinths

Tulips

Daffodils

Freesias, etc.

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

For Sale: Flower and Vegetable

SEEDS

Bulbs: Hyacinths

Tulips

Daffodils

Freesias, etc.

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

For Sale: Flower and Vegetable

SEEDS

Bulbs: Hyacinths

Tulips

Daffodils

Freesias, etc.

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

For Sale: Flower and Vegetable

SEEDS

Bulbs: Hyacinths

Tulips

Daffodils

Freesias, etc.

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

For Sale: Flower and Vegetable

SEEDS

Bulbs: Hyacinths

Tulips

Daffodils

Freesias, etc.

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

For Sale: Flower and Vegetable

SEEDS

Bulbs: Hyacinths

Tulips

Daffodils

Freesias, etc.

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

For Sale: Flower and Vegetable

SEEDS

Bulbs: Hyacinths

Tulips

Daffodils

Freesias, etc.

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

For Sale: Flower and Vegetable

SEEDS

Bulbs: Hyacinths

Tulips

Daffodils

Auctions

Another Lot of 1,000 Cases
Provisions and Groceries

NOEL, MURRAY & CO.,
LIMITED

Having been favoured with
instructions from

THE CONCERNED

Will sell at their Saleroom
No. 78 SZECHUEN ROAD

on

Friday, the 27th October,
Commencing at 10 a.m.

The Undermentioned Stores

Comprising:-

Creams, Fruits, Vegetables,
Butter, Ham, Bacon, Asparagus,
Soda Crackers, Corn, Peas, Beans,
Baking Powder, Toilet and Washing
Soaps, Flavouring Extracts,
Lard, Sugar, Salt, Pepper, Mustard,
Spices, Maple Syrup,
etc., etc., etc.

The whole will be put up in suitable
Lots.

On View on Thursday, 26th inst.
11439

R. W. Heidorn & Co.
will sell at their saleroom

Nos. 7-8 French Bund, behind
the offices of Melchers & Co.
on

Saturday, the 28th October, 1916,
at 10 a.m.

a quantity of ready-made gent's.
suits and overcoats, (shirts,
first quality woollen underwear;
also ladies' dress material to
be sold in dress lengths to suit
purchasers, caps, army canvas,
glass vases, hospital bedsteads,
carpets, enamelled bath and
geyser.

NOW ON VIEW

You need Shunsons
if you need Glasses

GOLF
is made more enjoyable with our
"WIDE ANGLE" lenses—they give a
wider range of vision.
DR. O. D. RASMUSSEN,
OPTICIAN, 19 Nanking Road, Phone 3272.

E. O. D.

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE
No. 5 Broadway.

CHEESE
Swiss
White
Triumph
Limburger
11389

AN AMERICAN college
graduate, having a native's
knowledge of the Chinese
language and of local conditions,
is open for employment. For particulars, refer
to Box 22, THE CHINA
PRESS.

11424 O 28

Notice of Removal

WE beg to inform our numerous
customers that, owing to our
former premises, 48 North Soochow
Road, being reconstructed,
we have permanently removed our
works and offices to our own new
building, PA 142 Tsepoo Road,
east of North Honan Road.

KIEN-CHEONG,

Engineering & Iron Works,
Shanghai, 18th October, 1916.

11366

Business and Official Notices

BILL SMITH

GET THE
"UPPER CRUST"



HIGHBALL

HABIT

IT'S A

VERY NICE DRINK

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

JUST UNPACKED

Underwear for Everybody

made of

Silk, Wool and Lisle

Just the Thing

for present wear

H. G. HILL & Co.

129 North Soochow Road

(2 doors from General Hospital)

Phone No. 2240

Open Lawn Tennis Tournament

To be held at the

CERCLE SPORTIF

FRANCAIS

on the

4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th,
11th & 12th November

5 OPEN HARD COURT EVENTS

5 HANDICAP GRASS COURT EVENTS

Entries close on Friday,
Oct. 27th. Entry forms may be
had upon application to

L. A. CHILL, Hon. Secretary
c/o PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LTD.

10 Nanking Road

11379

OFFICES

TO LET

From 1st October,

a flat of eight large

rooms or part there-

of, in Nanking

Road, close to

the Bund. Rent

moderate. For

further particulars

apply to Box No.

370, care of office

of this paper.

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES

Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices,
as proved by public tender

Broadway, Shanghai.

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.

AT a Board Meeting held on 23rd instant it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5%—equal to FIVE Candareens per share—on the issued capital of the Company, on Friday, 3rd November, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th October to 3rd December, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1916.

11435

11436

11437

11438

11439

11440

11441

11442

11443

11444

11445

11446

11447

11448

11449

11450

11451

11452

11453

11454

11455

11456

11457

11458

11459

11460

11461

11462

11463

11464

11465

11466

11467

11468

11469

11470

11471

11472

11473

11474

11475

11476

11477

11478

11479

11480

11481

11482

11483

11484

11485

11486

11487

11488

11489

11490

11491

11492

11493

11494

11495

11496

11497

11498

11499

11500

11501

11502

11503

11504

11505

11506

11507

11508

11509

11510

11511

11512

11513

11514

11515

11516

11517

11518

11519

11520

11521

</